

Target Sports

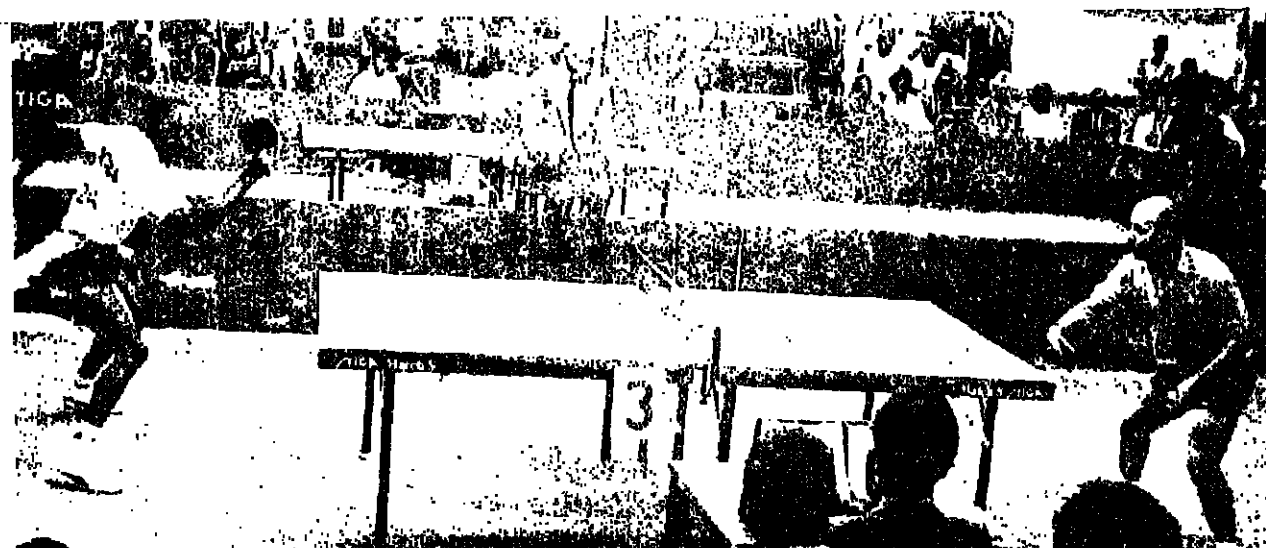


Table tennis action... internationally acceptable tables waiting clearance at Kilindini.

Table tennis body in dire financial straits

The Kenya Table Tennis Association (KTTA) is in dire financial straits and unable to finance many of its programmes. Subsequently, the association has sent an urgent appeal to the government and private companies to come to its aid to enable it complete its programmes for this year.

In an interview with *Target*, the association's treasurer, Mr Francis Gichomo lamented that the government, through the National Sports Council had neglected the game leaving everything to individual players and the association.

As a result of the financial problems, the association has been unable to collect a donation of 10 tables which have been lying at the Mombasa port for close to two years now.

The donation, by a Chinese sports equipment concern, has not been collected due to red tape and lack of funds. The association has sent numerous appeals to the Customs officials for waiver of duty but nothing has so far materialised.

Mr Gichomo, however, was optimistic that the donation would soon be collected because only documentation was yet to be completed.

As this donation valued at half a million shillings lies uncollected at the port, the association is experiencing one of its worst shortages of tables.

According to the association's fixtures secretary Stanley Moyi and national coach Ken Mutimbo, most of the teams and individual players relied solely on locally made tables which are unacceptable in national or international events.

Lack of standard tables has led to a deterioration in the standards of the game as those used locally hamper the players' ability to develop skill and precision. It is a shame that while there is a shortage of tables in the country, a donation like the one lying at Mombasa should remain uncollected due to lack of funds.

According to Gichomo, the

association has been unable to send any player for an international event over the last few months and has resorted to appealing to the individual players and their employers to pay for their expenses while on national assignments.

"Since the association can not pay for their expenses, the players have to either foot the bill themselves or seek sponsorship from their employers. This has not always worked and we are asking the government now to chip in and help," said Gichomo.

Officials of the association say that the national sports council has neglected the game because, unlike athletics or football, "there is no money to be earned in table tennis." The game is not one of those listed for representation in the forthcoming Commonwealth Games in Victoria, Canada.



These basketballers mean business...but Kenyan women performed abysmally in Sydney, Australia.

While it is possible to successfully appeal to private companies to sponsor players for international assignment, it is absurd to expect schools, whose players make it to the national team to foot the bill for their students. This is where the government should come in.

As a result of its financial position, the association has launched a major fund-raising campaign to help it to complete the events slated for this year.

The campaign, expected to culminate in a major harambee in August, is being conducted by the association with the help of individual players and fans.

In the meantime, the association will send a team of five players to India for an international table tennis tournament later this month. Among the players expected to make the

team are schoolgirl Roselyn Mungai, Paul Mulandi, Chris Kalo, and Allan Musyoki.

The association also intends to establish a national under 17 team and thorough recruitment journeys have been lined up for later this year.

The association is targeting schools for the tournaments and is currently shopping around for a sponsor.

The team, it is envisaged, will be nurtured into a winning outfit to represent the country in international assignments.

With this kind of programme and an assurance of accountability, the government should not shy away from involvement by way of financial assistance. It is time the National Sports Council stopped concentrating too much on the mainstream sporting activities and helped budding players in the so-called "lesser" games.

The Kenya women basketball team which represented the African continent in the world championship in Sydney, Australia, had a rude awakening losing all their preliminary matches and emerging at the bottom of the table.

The Kenyans, who took the continental qualifying matches by storm, winning in the process the chance to represent Africa, tumbled and wobbled in Australia reasserting the popular view that the game is yet to mature in Africa.

The dismal performance by the Kenyans in the world championship in which they lost by the biggest margin in history should serve as a pointer to local and continental basketball administrators on the amount of workload awaiting them if they are to put Africa on the world map in the game.

The hapless Kenyan ladies lost all the three preliminary matches against Canada (34-109), France (44-108) and Cuba (51-122). Needless to say, the team finished last in Group Three which saw South Korea, Japan, France and China qualify for the semis.

The level of play displayed in Sydney was to say the least very advanced and way beyond the expectations of the Kenyan ladies.

Although the African

Highlights

Cricket

When the Nairobi provincial cricket association league started last weekend, an ugly tug of war ensued in the national cricket association with ousted chairman Bashir Mauladad appealing against his removal and subsequent replacement with Jimmy Rayani.

The National Sports Council (KNSC) is set to deliberate over the issue later this week and cricket fans are holding their breath as the decision reached will inevitably affect Kenya's preparations for the world cup set for India and Sri Lanka in a year's time.

Hockey

The uncertainty surrounding Kenya's participation in the Africa Cup of Club championship has been laid to rest after Simba Union hockey side confirmed participation in place of Nairobi Gymkhana.

Simba Union was picked to represent the country after Gymkhana's withdrawal citing financial constraints and the non-availability of Barclays who had been chosen in place of Nairobi Gymkhana. Barclays cited short notice as the cause of their non-availability.

The World's biggest sporting event, the world cup kicks off in USA coming weekend

with a total of 52 clashes between the 24 nations assembled.

The championship, which is expected to be watched by 30 million people across the world will be held in nine US cities and is expected to generate immeasurable enthusiasm among the millions of soccer fans in the world.

The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation will televise 31 live and 14 recorded encounters from the US. Africa is represented by Nigeria's Green Eagles, Morocco's Lions of the Atlas and Cameroon's Indomitable Lions. Africa's soccer fans are praying that the African teams will advance beyond the quarter finals placing that Cameroon managed in Italy four years ago.

Swimming

With three Commonwealth Games trials already held, only St. Mary's Anthony Lihala has so far qualified for the games scheduled for Victoria, Canada in August.

Besides qualifying in 100m backstroke, 100m freestyle, 50m freestyle and 200m freestyle, Lihala has also set national records in all of them.

Other likely swimmers to make the team to Canada include Kapal Shah, Julie Kiruiru and Cindy Robinson.

Rude awakening for Kenyan girls

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Although the African

champions, Senegal, did not take part in the tournament having disqualified themselves due to financial constraints, they arguably would not have done any better than their Kenyan counterparts.

It is important to explore the underlying factors that may have led to the poor showing of Kenyans in the tournament. Chief among them is lack of funds which inevitably affects the teams' preparations.

Basketball, with its modern following in Kenya and Africa generally, can not be self-sustaining and depends on government and corporate support for its survival. In fact, credit should go to the companies that sponsor their own teams in the national league.

During the championship, clearly emerged that one of the main limitations facing the Kenyan squad in comparison with the other teams in the championship, was lack of exposure.

In fact, some of the Kenyans were so much taken aback by the skill and confidence of their opponents that one of them lamented: "Those women are like men. They play like men and their skill and speed was too much for us."

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Masinde: Widow faces eviction

By Mwenda Kubal

Opposition parties have vowed to "go for Vice-President George Saitoti's neck" with renewed determination now. "We cannot let him get away with the Goldenberg scam" which he has vigorously defended in the past, they said.

They promised to firmly pursue this battle, following the unfolding disagreements over the manner in which the Kanu-dominated Sessional Committee was trying to appoint two opposition MPs to the two vital committees of the House.

The legislators suspect that the move is aimed at controlling the opposition in the affairs of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), and the Public Investments Committee (PIC).

They say that the major objective is to forestall the re-emergence of the "Greenberg paragraphs" when the matter is referred back to the PAC. Those paragraphs had been omitted in the previous PAC report.

But they say they are firmly determined not to let this happen and are ready to pursue the matter without wavering.

"We feel Saitoti has something to hide...we shall not allow him to get away with Goldenberg. We are going to put a long rope on Saitoti's long neck," the chairman of FORD-Kenya, who is also the official Leader of the Opposition, Mr Kijana Wamalwa announced at a packed news conference in his parliamentary office last Wednesday.

The conference was attended by opposition politicians from FORD-Kenya, Democratic Party

Turn to Page 2

By James Katululu

to assist them to pay the same.

Mrs Masinde told this reporter at the family residence that she had received several letters from the landlord demanding the money for rent, which she was not in a position to raise.

"We are totally at a loss of what to do since my late husband did not have any money at all. He did not have any business running, neither did he own any property at home and we therefore do

not know how we are going to raise money to at least pay for the house," she said.

Mrs Masinde, who has been in Kenya since June 1974, is unemployed although she has a diploma degree in journalism from the Moscow State University in Russia, her native country.

She told *Target* that the family was living in abject poverty and may be forced to sleep in the cold if they were evicted from their residence. The bill stands at Sh 80,000.

Mrs Masinde dismissed claims that her husband had received money from any source. If he had any money, he could have at least paid the rent and arrears.

"The widow said Dr Masinde had indicated that he did not have money to pay for the house and the telephone before his death although he kept insisting that he would raise some money after the Mathare by-election.

The politician died on June 27 following a June 26 accident on Nairobi's Ngong' Road. He

was elected to parliament posthumously on the same day he died.

Mrs Masinde said she was living on her stepdaughter's salary which was inadequate. The stepdaughter is a teacher in a Nairobi private school.

The Masinde widow told *Target* that her health was also poor and she could not seek any employment or return to her home country since she did not have many relatives living there.

The couple did not have any children together although the

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Kanu hawk joins 'party of God'

By Wanyama Masinde

Former Kanu activist Eric Masinde Asoka has defected from the ruling party to "a party of Christ."

He at the same time accused the Kanu leadership of excelling in vanity and profanities at the expense of the future of the country.

The Kenyatta University academic was instrumental in the formation of the defunct Youth for Kanu '92 whose activists crisscrossed the country before the December 29, 1992 general elections bribing voters to elect President Moi and leaving a trail of fear among those suspected to be anti-Kanu.

Dr Asoka in his own right waged a press war churning out article after article in the Kanu-owned *Kenya Times* in praise of Mr Moi and Kanu and tarnishing the image of anyone in the opposition.



Dr Asoka...now a member of 'party of God'. - Picture by Wanyama Masinde.

Now he has joined the party of Christ "because it preoccupies its members on meditation on the Word of God, fellowship and intercession."

He told *Target*: "I hope the

story will be carried so that people can now know my stand."

As if to prove his point about intercession, Dr Asoka called for dialogue between the government and the striking doctors in

public hospitals and university lectures to save the country from medical and academic degradation.

The Kenyatta University His

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National News

Listen more, leaders advised

African leaders should listen and accommodate differing viewpoints as one way of ensuring that catastrophes such as is being witnessed in Rwanda do not recur.

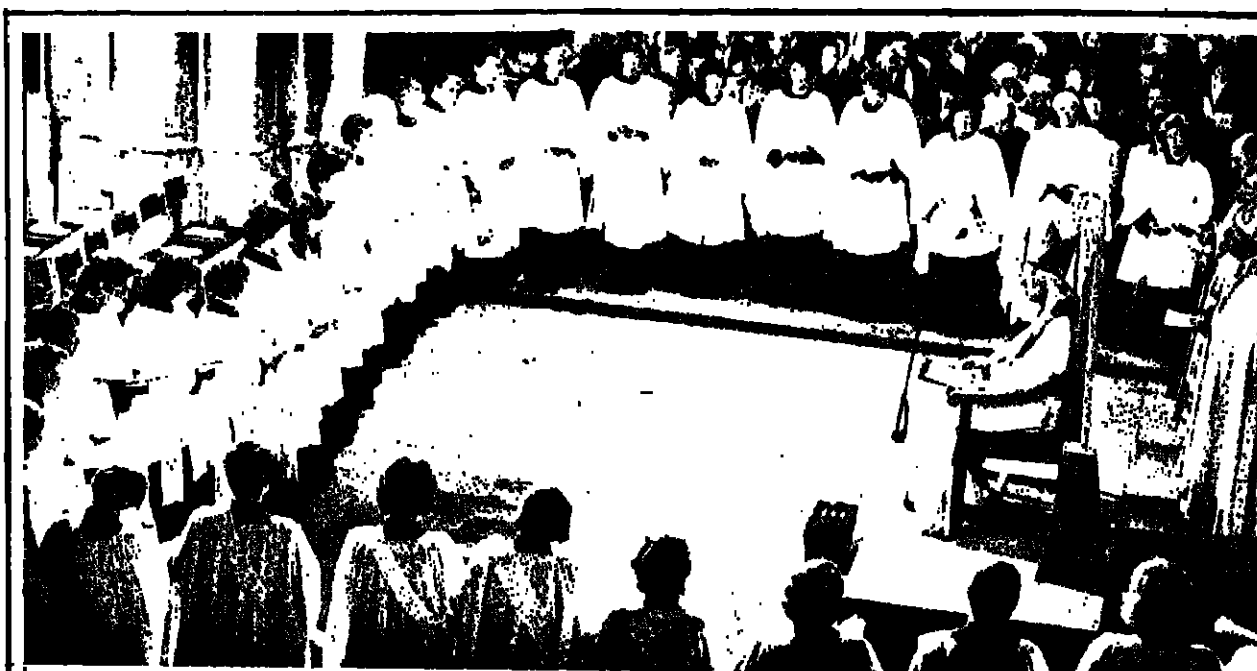
The deputy General Secretary of the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK), the Rev George Kamwesa gave this advice during an ecumenical service organized by the Nairobi branch of the Council last Sunday at Ofafa Maringo.

Addressing the topic "Unity of the Church," the Rev Kamwesa said some of the problems in Africa had been caused because leaders had abdicated their role as leaders.

The annual ecumenical gathering was attended by denominations such as the African Church of the Holy Spirit, the Menno Church in Kenya, the East African Yearly Meeting of Friends (the Quakers), the Church of the Province of Kenya, the Methodist Church and the Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA).

The chairman of the Nairobi branch of the NCCCK, the Rev Manasses Nguni told the gathering that during the just-concluded annual general assembly of the NCCCK in Kariakoo, Mombasa, it was decided to set aside July 31 as a special day of prayers for all troubled African countries particularly Rwanda.

The deputy General Secretary called on Christians to be firm and not to be influenced in sacrificing their values and positions for self-interest. He condemned the demand for *kitu kidogo* before any service was delivered. He said that if Christians faithfully followed Jesus, the culture of *kitu kidogo* would not be there.



Historical: These are some of the women priests ordained recently in the Church of England. The picture was taken at the first service for the ordination of women to the priesthood.

Widow faces eviction

From Page 1

widow said she had a 33-year old son who lives in Moscow. Dr Masinde had a daughter whom he fathered before proceeding to Russia for his studies. She is 27.

Mrs Masinde said her husband had not shown any signs of fear before the tragic accident which she described as a "normal act of nature".

Background

"He was always the same and never showed any strange behaviour before his death or any signs of a person with money like people have suggested," Mrs Masinde said.

She said she had on many occasions talked her husband into quitting politics which, she said, had made him a poor man despite his rich academic background. The late Dr Masinde had a doctorate degree in land economics. "My husband, however, did not like listening to me and on most occasions preferred to remain quiet and we hardly discussed anything to do with politics," she said.

After his successful petition nullifying the 1992 results of the

Mathare parliamentary elections in which FORD-Asili's Macharia Muriya had been elected, Dr Masinde had thrown all his efforts in campaigning for the seat although he had earlier indicated that he would not participate in the subsequent by-election.

In Masinde told *Target* that her husband's consultancy business had collapsed because of his political activities. He ventured into politics in 1974. He contested and won the then Bungoma South parliamentary seat in the general elections that year.

"The mess we are now going through has been brought about by these politics and if my husband had listened to me, perhaps he would today be still alive as I am talking to you," she said.

According to the widow, the late politician looked distressed about the mounting bills several days before his death and had even stopped talking to anyone at home.

Mrs Masinde said after she learnt of the accident she was shocked to hear that Dr Masinde and his brother, Richard, had been

admitted to the Nairobi Hospital because she knew they could never afford to raise the hospital's fees.

"At that time, the only money I knew of was Sh 700 and paying a bill at Nairobi Hospital was just going to be impossible," she said.

Dr Masinde and his elder brother Richard Wafula Masinde were travelling in a taxi from Adam's Arcade Shopping Centre. The taxi collided with a Peugeot 505 saloon near the City Mortuary on the fateful Sunday.

Richard had stayed in their house the previous night and had had a lengthy chat with his brother up to about 2 am, Mrs Masinde said. The two left together early that morning.

She said she did not hear any talk of money received by her husband. Opposition politicians, especially those from Dr Masinde's FORD-Kenya insist that the accident was stage-managed by the politician's political enemies. They have called for a judicial inquiry.

FORD-Kenya's deputy director for elections, Raila Odiga, told *Target* in an interview pub-

lished in our last issue that he had a recorded conversation of the deceased and the Minister for Labour, Mr Philip Masinde and Kanu's director for Women and Youth Affairs, Dr Julia Ojiambo.

Mr Odiga said the politician had been threatened and intimidated into quitting the by-election race. He temporarily did so but rejoined four days before the election and his death.

However, President Moi last week stated that the government was not involved in the Masinde accident and described those making allegations to that effect as "malicious and misguided".

Mrs Masinde asked politicians to stop speculating on the death of her husband which she said "was arranged by God".

She said she did not personally know Mr Philip Masinde or Dr Ojiambo. Neither had she seen any unfamiliar faces in their house before the accident.

She said her husband had hired the taxi because he did not own a car. He depended mostly on friends for transport or used public transport vehicles even

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Opposition braying for V-P's blood

From Page 1

of Kenya and FORD-Asili called to protest the Session Committee's move.

Mr Wamalwa said that the issue was discussed during the Session Committee meeting last Tuesday night, though opposition legislators strongly opposed the move, saying it was quite contrary to the Parliamentary Standing Orders.

He said the Speaker wanted to give guidance on the matter but before he could respond, the Leader of Government Business, Professor Saitoti, called on the Minister for Cooperative Development, Mr Kamwili Mwangi, to speak. Mr Mwangi quickly proposed Kuitu Masaba MP for Anyona to join the PAC.

Thenceforth, Kerio South's Nicholas Biwott proposed Sinkago MP Gerald Ireri to join the PIC. But opposition legislators said they strongly objected to the move as it was contrary to the Standing Orders of the House.

Mr Ndwiwa, who was at the news conference, produced a letter written to him by the Clerk of the National Assembly, Japhet K. Masaya dated July 4, informing that the Session Committee had nominated him to serve in PIC during his leave of absence in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 154.

Mr Ndwiwa remarked: "The government should accept that there is an official opposition and we should be allowed to play our rightful role. They should also know that I am not a ruler".

Mr Wamalwa lamented the in Kenya's parliamentary system such a situation had never occurred where a Clerk of the National Assembly appointed an MP to serve in a select committee of the House.

He will be remembered for the creation of the Maseno West and South Nyanza dioceses which were hived from his Maseno South diocese. He is also credited with the setting up of St John School of Mission, Theological College in Siaya and a new cathedral in Kisumu which has yet to be completed.

Bishop Okullu took over from the late Bishop Evans Agola in 1974 after serving as Provost of the All Saints Cathedral in Nairobi.

He said the Bible admonishes people to "seek ye first the kingdom of God and the rest will be added unto you."

He said the country's problems could not be solved through political scheming but rather through Christian commitment.

"It is not by how much people abuse and criticise each other but by being transformed into committed men and women in contact with God," he said.

Dr Aseka, said he had discovered that he lost too much for all the time he had been a Kanu activist. "I discovered that I was getting away from God and my family in every moment I spent fighting for Kanu," he said, noting that during his pursuit of political ideals, his intellectual excellence and family were suffering.

National News

Bishop Abiero replaces Okullu

By Staff Reporter

The successor of Dr John Henry Okullu, one of Kenya's most controversial bishops was elected on July 23.

He is the Rev Francis Mwai Abiero who officially replaces Dr Okullu in Maseno South on September 1.

The Rev Abiero battled it out for the coveted bishopric seat with the Archdeacon of Maseno Parish, the Venerable Canon Hezron Adugo Ogola and theology lecturer Scopeter Abuto Ogacho. The bishop-elect was before then the Provost of St Stephen's Cathedral, Kisumu.

As soon as the much-awaited elections were announced, the bishop-elect vowed he would follow the "Nyayo" of his predecessor, especially in crusading for human rights, justice, social equality and the up-holding of human dignity.

He called on leaders to be purposeful. He said leaders occupied their positions by virtue of being elected.

The three candidates, who hailed from Kisumu district, sought the mandate of the 92-strong member electoral college to head the see. The electoral college comprised the bishop, provosts who are working in the diocese and all electoral lay members of the diocesan synod.

Bishop Okullu, 63, whose retirement brings to an end a high profile and colourful pastoral career spanning over two decades, has hinted that he would continue to be active in matters of national importance, especially those affecting his people in Nyanza Province and Kenya in general.

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Clashes victims still in the cold... a family meal is prepared in the open at the NCCCK Community Centre, Eldoret. - Picture by Wanyama Masinde

Only Sh 700 in account

From Page 3

during the campaign for the by-election.

"It is not true that he was ever assisted by anyone that I know of, not even the party that had sponsored him for the by-election," she said.

Mrs Masinde said that up to now she had not established where her husband was going on the fateful morning although he seemed to have had a serious commitment with his brother.

According to a letter in the possession of this reporter, the owner of the house had even hired security personnel to ensure that the body of the later politician did not spend the night in the house in accordance with Bukusu cultural practice.

The landlord, Professor J.N. Mutio of Kenyatta University says in the letter dated July 4:

"While I sympathise with you for your husband's death, I must advise you that I will not allow your husband's body to spend a night in that house, Masai Court House Number 5. The following are the reasons: that house is for renting and is therefore neither yours nor your late husband's."

"You have not paid rent for the last three months amounting to Sh 60,000 and are therefore technically not renting the house."

"If your husband's body spends the night there, the neighbours will know and that by itself, will jeopardise any chances of renting the house in future for obvious reasons."

"In particular, in my custom, if a dead body spends the night in a house which is not its original home, the house is haunted for ever."

Professor Mutio's letter continues: "Take not further that if you or anyone insists on having your husband's body spend the night in that house, I will not have any option but to evict you from the house before Thursday, July 7, 1994, without further notice."

"In the meantime, I am placing security men around the house to ensure that you follow my instructions."

Mrs Masinde says she has observed the instructions in the letter since she did not want to lose the house.

MPs still not paid allowances

By Staff Reporter

Members of Parliament say they have not yet been paid their recess allowance, a month after writing to the Speaker about the non-payments.

But a senior parliamentary official insists that the legislators had been paid all their dues.

The legislators accused National Assembly Clerk Japhet Masaya of refusing to pay them using a proviso that if the recess was less than a month, the MPs were not entitled to recess allowance.

The MPs, mainly in the opposition, say they were entitled to the allowance as the number of

days of their recess totalled 32.

A month ago, *Target* exclusively reported that 68 MPs had written to the Speaker to among other things, pay them their recess allowances.

When *Target* telephoned the Speaker's office about the matter his secretary told this reporter that he was too busy to talk and that was he was preparing to go back to go back to the Chamber.

Deputy Speaker Godona Bonaya said he was not aware of the letter signed by the 68 MPs complaining about the non-payment.

"I am completely in the dark...the right person to contact about the issue is the Clerk who is in-charge of all administrative matters in parliament," Dr Bonaya said.

Mr Masaya was not available for comment but the chief accountant of the National Assembly, Mr D. Theuri said he was not aware of the problem.

"Nothing is due to them and I have cleared all payments as per the current procedures and regulations today. We pay the MPs right on time to facilitate their job...these are politicians and if we delay their payments, they would make a lot of noise," he said.

Mr Theuri, however, conceded that there might be a matter of interpretation or the MPs may be demanding additional payments of one type or the other.

Housing expert calls for effective land policy

By Mwenda Kybal

Kenya has been asked to formulate an effective land policy that takes into account the socio-economic, political and cultural aspirations, needs and rights of the citizens.

"There appears to be a lack of political will to enforce any socially just land policies in Kenya" despite the apparent official concern over the numerous burning land issues and with the appointment of several commissions and committees to look into them.

This concern was expressed by the Project Officer (Advocacy) of Shelter Forum, Dr Chris Macoloo when addressing participants of a four-day seminar on low cost housing at Silver Springs Hotel.

Dr Macoloo said land issues had a significant effect on the lives of both the poor and rich. "Not to have access to land may in most circumstances be synonymous with inaccessibility to shelter," he said.

He condemned the recurrent indiscriminate evictions of helpless victims without giving them alternative shelter. "Although there are legal provisions in Kenya statute books that detail conditions under which the government may remove people from the land they occupy, recent developments in the country indicate a disregard for these principles," he said.

Alternative.

He said that whereas Shelter Forum recognised the need to maintain law and order and the necessity for effective land use management, "it is against all forms of evictions."

"The Forum's position is that should there be a justifiable need to relocate the occupants of a

specific piece of land, a suitable alternative site must be identified in advance and people given ample time and assistance to relocate without incurring emotional and physical losses," he said.

On irregular land transfers, Dr Macoloo said the procedure for and transfers in Kenya was fraught with difficulties and delays due to the number of agencies involved and numerous Acts (there are five different Acts that govern land registration in Kenya today) that govern such procedures.

Dr Macoloo called for firm legislation guaranteeing all Kenyans the right to own land anywhere in the country as long as the same was acquired legally and fairly.

The co-ordinator of NCCCK's Village Improvement Programme, Mr Robert Kilongo said the Council had played a significant role in providing cheap housing for the middle income groups and the less privileged in society.

Mr Kilongo said the VIP built houses using cheap locally available materials.

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Anguka acquitted

By Staff Reporter

The High Court sitting in Nairobi on Friday found former Nakuru DC Jonah Anguka not guilty of the murder of Dr Robert Ouko.

Justice Daniel Aganyanya, dismissing one of Kenya's most dramatic and eventful murder trials, pronounced Mr Anguka innocent and subsequently released him unconditionally.

Delivering the long awaited judgement, Justice Aganyanya accused the prosecution's chief witness, a former storeman at the late Dr Ouko's Kariakoo residence, Mr Philip Rodi of giving uncontroverted evidence during the trial.

Dr Ouko was before his brutal murder Kenya's acclaimed Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation.

Mr Anguka had been charged

jointly with others not before the court of committing the murder on the night of 12/13, 1990.

During the hearing, Deputy Public Prosecutor Bernard Chunga summoned 46 witnesses while defence lawyers Previn Bowry and James Orenge called five.

Mr Anguka had been arrested in early 1992 along with former Energy Minister Nicholas Biwott, former Permanent Secretary in charge of Internal Security, the late Hezekiah Oyugi and Dr Ouko's lawyer George Otiro. The latter three were released for lack of evidence.

Meanwhile, controversial billioneer Kamlesh Pathi was on Friday evening released on a bond.

Aseka quits Kanu

From Page 1

tory Department chairman said he innocently joined the Kanu bandwagon in the early '90s only to realise that politics was an immoral and dirty game where the players planned and schemed for the downfall of other people.

"I regret for having compromised my Christian ideals and morality by ganging up with the politically mischievous within the ruling party," he said.

Dr Aseka, said he had discovered that he lost too much for all the time he had been a Kanu activist. "I discovered that I was getting away from God and my family in every moment I spent fighting for Kanu," he said, noting that during his pursuit of political ideals, his intellectual excellence and family were suffering.



Party Tents for hire Call 559 406/552 414

TARGET

'The truth shall set you free'

Rwandan refugees should return home

Adjectives to describe the continuing apocalypse in Rwanda have been exhausted by now. The tragedy that is Rwanda has brought to shame and exposure the inadequacy of African leadership and the continent's umbrella organisation, the Organisation of African Unity.

African leaders are not lost for words when calling for African solutions to African problems. Yet what did they do to stop the human disaster in this unfortunate country? They comfortably chose to use diplomatic niceties to describe their inability to stop the carnage that has exposed Africa for what it is — a dark continent when it comes to the well-touted human rights and the worth of man.

So far hundreds of thousands of Rwandans have been killed by their own kith and kin through "orders from above." How else can one explain how all of a sudden neighbours for decades become their own murderers?

Those who escaped the bullet and the machete are now being killed en masse by cholera and other related diseases in camps in neighbouring Zaire.

Today, Rwanda is a destroyed country. And little in terms of protestation is being heard from African leaders. Relief for that country is coming from the international community, not from Africa.

The likes of Baroness Lydie Chalkof of Britain are the ones who have seen it worth the while to visit the fleeing cholera-infected victims at the border with Zaire. Our African leaders watch from a distance, perhaps too ashamed of themselves for having let the situation get out of hand as they dined and wined with the late President Juvenal Habyarimana. They did not let him know that he was a problem in his own country.

African leaders continue to prove that they are not people friendly. What has happened in Rwanda over the last four months was a well-organised and well-planned genocide of the minority Tutsis along with moderate Hutus and opposition party members to the government of the late Habyarimana. Sources say that this genocide was planned since 1992.

Habyarimana and his elite presidential guards recruited and armed militias (*Interhamwe*) who they taught to hate and kill, thus triggering the massacres and destruction the world is now too familiar with.

It was not as if all this was not known to African leaders. They knew and did nothing to stop Habyarimana's evil intent. It was to take the Rwanda Patriotic Front, who had agreed to talk peace with the late president, determined effort to stop the massacres and pacify the nation.

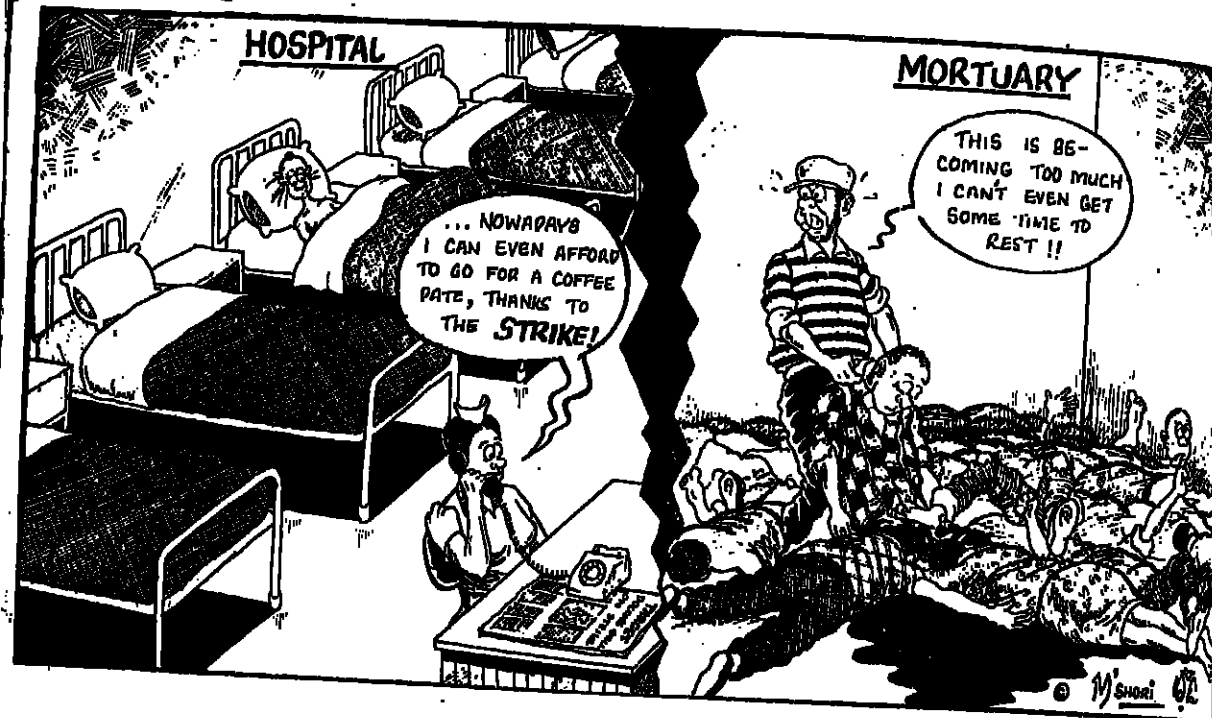
The RPF has appealed to Rwandan refugees to return home, and has promised that there would not be any reprisals against anyone except the ring leaders of the massacres.

The refugees should indeed return home and help the new government to rebuild the country. After all the reconstruction of Rwanda lies squarely on its citizens and there is no way they will build their country by sitting in refugee camps awaiting handouts from outsiders.

There is no doubt that containing and resolving the Rwandan crisis is both a humanitarian act and pragmatic diplomacy. The cancer of chaos must not be allowed to spread for it will overtake the international organisations like the United Nations, already overstretched in peacekeeping, refugee support and disaster relief in all the trouble spots of the world.

It is upon this realisation that the OAU should be revitalised in specific areas like political and relief intervention within the continent. There has to be a deliberate effort by the continent's leaders to look beyond their countries and intervene if "finding African solutions to African problems" is going to be taken seriously.

We believe that had Africa acted by the time the Rwandan massacres started in April the tragedy could have been averted. The OAU and African leaders still have a role to play in Rwanda. They should start by encouraging the Rwandan refugees to return home and also give full backing to the new government in Kigali.



MAILBOX

God is not a despot

D'you think He is an old man with a pleasant weather-beaten face and giant stick of retribution by His side?

D'you think He is a hawk-eyed despot with a retinue of fawning angels about Him and a gigantic black book by Him?

D'you think He is the Spirit of a chill, vaulted edifice with dusty air, mouldy smell and turned-down lighting by the major square of the city?

D'you think He is the leavied cloud-dweller with crooked praise, indifferent prayer and shrilly frightened invocations bawled at Him by men no longer sure of Him?

D'you think He is a melancholy imbibor with an ear for prolonged cries of 'Alas!' and an eye for sado-masochistic self-flagellation by fools who shy from the headier substance of life?

D'you think He is a lover of sheer stillness or discordant music with a version for exuberance, expressiveness and spirited carelessness by the interpretation of people who mistake drabness for dignity?

Don't you realise He is the father of pragmatism with a keenness for cultivating and perpetuating the necessary and a habit of sweeping aside obstacles to happiness and progress by virtue of code inherent in us too?

Don't you know He is proponent of good cheer with a penchant for sustaining joy and courage and a preserver of perseverance by nature of His Godliness?

Why did God choose to reveal Himself in the male of gender? Some Anglicans argue that God's decision in this matter, underlined so strongly in the scriptural record, is unimportant and socially constrained. What none

The Editor,
Target,
Box 45009
Nairobi.

Who's Nassir to give conditions?

Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting Sheriff Nassir has threatened that the Kenya government will adopt *majimbo* if donors withhold aid from Kenya. How can Nassir give donors conditions? Such a threat is as nonsensical as was the call by Coast leaders in 1960s that the 10-mile strip of Mvita should be a republic linked to Zanzibar. The issue of foreign aid has nothing to do with *majimbo* but has everything to do with good governance.

Those advocating for suspension of aid to Kenya are only anxious to see that: • Kenyan government allocates all natural resources including foreign aid for the benefit of all Kenyans regardless of their political persuasions and not to Kanu alone.

• the government respects

The *Kenya Times* allegations regarding claims of mischief by a group of Gema elders would ordinarily be ignored and dismissed with the contempt they deserve. But since the accusations are originating from the organ of the ruling party Kanu, and especially touching on state security, they need to be responded to as silence may denote consent.

The allegations about clandestine meetings are unproven and call for thorough police investigations. With the coming of multipartyism, clandestine activities are not necessary because the government can be changed through the ballot.

Therefore, the allegations should not be used as a basis for witch-hunting and harassment of members of the Gema community.

On the other hand, if these allegations are mere propaganda by Kanu to frustrate moves towards opposition unity, then they also stand condemned and are doomed to fail. Let no one imagine that Kenyans are so glib as to believe in such trash and lies.

Gema from its very inception, has never resorted to any activities that could threaten peace in Kenya and it is not about to start now in the era of liberalisation of the economy and political pluralism. Gema stands for human justice, lasting peace and economic progress.

We should all strive for the prosperity of Kenya's 25 million people. Anybody contemplating to engage in any clandestine activities must be condemned wholeheartedly.

The Editor,
Target,
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Nairobi.

Kikuyu-Luo unity call timely

A recent press statement by Nguny Kariuki, chairman of FORD-K Kiambu branch, appealing to the Luo and Kikuyu communities to unite and form an alliance for yet another liberation from the "internal enemy" was timely. Without unity between Kikuyus and Luos the second liberation is bound to fail following the Kanu government's domination of the small tribes, "human package" of the Luo community and Opposition MPs.

New strategies should be laid to reach other communities like the Bukusu, Kikuyu and the Luo. The Muslim Society of Kenya to form a united front to fight the new Kanu tactics of divide and rule and that of buying the Opposition MPs.

The greatest achievement of a Luo — Kikuyu unity as was championed by the late Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, Tom Mboya and a few nationalists was the release of Mzee Kenyatta and his installation as Kenya's first Prime Minister. Such an alliance would easily eliminate the "enemy" and liberate Kenya.

The *majimbo* advocates, most of whom were in Kanu during the fight for independence, must be avoided at all costs as they are out to divide Kenyans the more.

Let the Luos and Kikuyus form a consultation committee and make the objective of ousting Kanu a reality.

Mr. Nguny should contact Luo and Kikuyu leaders at personal levels and hasten the formation of an alliance. Such leaders include Ramogi Achiong, Onoko, John Michuki, Mr. Njehi Gatabaki, Mr. Githu Kahengeri, Dr. Oduo Odiga, Mr. Peter Oloo Aringo and Prof Anyang' Nyong'o.

Let leaders of these two communities put aside their leadership ambitions and work for unity liberate Kenya from the leadership of darkness, poverty and personalization of taxpayers' funds.

We should all strive for the prosperity of Kenya's 25 million people. Anybody contemplating to engage in any clandestine activities must be condemned wholeheartedly.

Edwin Oluoch Uguni, FORD-K Kiambu branch chairman

The Editor,
Target,
Box 45009
Nairobi.

Pastor condemns trial marriages

The youth have been cautioned against the "come-we-stay" and trial marriages.

A communications coordinator with the Family Life Education Programme (FLEP) of the NCKC, the Rev Daniel Thiuri told a three-day working youth of the Kenya Anglican Youth Organisation (KAYO) seminar at the Limuru Conference and Training Centre last week that the purposes of Christian marriage were first and foremost to have children, companionship and sexual fulfillment.

The seminar was on marriage, its meaning and purpose, relationships resource management, alcoholism and drug addiction, sexually transmitted diseases and Aids.

The Rev Thiuri amused the youth with what he described as real life experience. He said marriage in the traditional sense was not voluntary as opposed to the Christian idea of marriage. He gave the example of the Maasai who started courtship sometimes as early as at the time of conception.

He said it was not unusual for the Maasai morans to "book" a wife while she was still in her mother's womb. This was done by offering the mother a nicely roasted piece of goat meat irrespective of whether the child would be a girl or a boy — the idea being to win the mother's favour.

He covered three types of marriages in his talk. These were: i) Ghost marriage involving a woman taking another for wife. ii) Levite marriage in which two sisters are married to one man. This is common in western Kenya communities, the reverend said.

iii) Polyandry type of marriage involves two men marrying one woman. It is common in Central Africa, especially in Cameroon.

Mrs Wanie Mwangi, the seminar co-ordinator told the youth to stand firm against temptations of "sugarism" and

National News



Alice Okayo, the only girl student in the electrical wiring course being introduced to the NCKC team by Bishop Samuel Mwit.

Rescued from 'City of sin'

By Staff Reporter

Fifteen years ago, President Moi banned the sale of traditional alcohol in beer halls, much to the relief of many families. As a result such beer halls ceased to exist. One of the owners of the beer halls in Malindi decided to donate his structure to the Methodist Church, the year was 1979. The Methodist Church turned that donation into a multi-purpose project. The former beer hall still serves as the church, but out of that small beginning in 1979, has arisen a multi-million shilling vocational training centre for boys and girls.

This is Upweoni Community Development Centre situated on the Malindi-Mombasa Road, almost a kilometre from the church.

Malindi is notorious for immorality. Indeed, it is often referred to as the "City of Sin." Young boys and girls are easy prey to Italian and German tourists who use them for immoral purposes.

To the parents of many of the school dropouts of Malindi, Upweoni is a godsend. Today, the young boys and girls need not lose themselves to the immorality of the tourists, thanks to this Methodist Church-run institution whose plot was donated

by the Malindi Municipal Council.

The boys and girls at the centre are taught carpentry and joinery, masonry, welding, electrical wiring, tailoring and dress-making. The centre also has a production unit where furniture, factory overalls, uniforms, building blocks, renovations and repairs are made.

It was this centre that delegates to the 51st general assembly of the NCKC visited two weeks ago. The NCKC has in the last two years contributed a total of Sh 100,000 through its PEPCO programme.

The delegates, led by the former chairman, the Rev Dr George

Wanjau and the General Secretary, the Rev Mutava Musyimi, were impressed by the project and happy that the NCKC had "chipped in" something towards its growth.

The courses offered take one year leading to a government grade 3 certificate. The centre intends to offer artisan courses up to diploma level in future.

Both the Rev Wanjau and the Rev Musyimi encouraged the artisans to aim high and excel in their vocational pursuits.

The NCKC delegates were shown round the centre by the head of the Methodist Church, Coast region, Bishop Samuel Mwit.

THE BIBLE OF DEBT

(World Bank - IMF's Ten Commandments)

- I Thou shalt worship us thy only money gods.
- II Thou shalt not seek any other means of raising thy foreign exchange.
- III Thou shalt devalue, first, thy currency and then thy self respect.
- IV Thou shalt open up the economy and allow us to seal your fate forever.
- V Thou shalt not deny our multinational 'angels' the right to sell toothpaste and potato chips to thy people (and also gas them to death occasionally if required).
- VI Thou shalt allow us to purchase thy real estate now and thy state later.
- VII Thou shalt never commit 'default'ery and shalt continue to service the debt till thou droppeth dead.
- VIII Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours' low debt-service ratio or self-reliant growth.
- XI Thou shalt appoint our men as thy policy-makers.
- X As a general principle thou shalt crawl when thou art asked to bend.

Issued in public interest by NCKC, Economic Justice Project - Justice, Peace & Reconciliation Programme, P.O. Box 45009, Nairobi, Kenya.

Adapted from: Public Research Group, 143, Maltri Apartments, Plot No. 28, Indraprastha Extension, Delhi - 110 082.

Africa Round-up

BRIEFS

Zimbabwe: Bank workers riot:

Zimbabwe's more than 2,000 striking bank workers last week rampaged through the capital, Harare, as union chiefs held crisis talks with government officials on ending a stoppage that has crippled the financial sector.

The strikers, concerned that some of their members were returning to work under a management threat of dismissal, forced a few banks that were open to close.

Gambia's woes

Following the overthrow of Gambia's civilian president on July 23 by the military led by Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh, the new rulers are finding the going rough.

The soldiers are facing mounting pressure from the Commonwealth and the European Union to surrender power to Sir Dawda Jawara, the long serving ex-Head of State. The European Union said last week that the military coup in Gambia might prompt members states to reconsider their economic aid for the West African nation. Speaking in the name of the 12-nation EU, German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel urged the Gambian armed forces to return to the barracks and remain loyal to the government of ousted president.

Garang rejects deal

The mainstream rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has rejected a unilateral ceasefire declared by the Sudanese Government and said fighting continued in the south.

A spokesman of the SPLA, which is led by John Garang, told newsmen in Nairobi they cannot agree to a ceasefire not reached at the negotiating table.

The Sudan Government of Lieutenant-General Omar Hassan Al-Bashir declared the ceasefire from midnight of July 23 in response by President Daniel arap Moi, who is mediating for an end to the 11-year old war.

South Africa

The political landscape in South Africa is likely to change dramatically if reports doing rounds that the Members of Parliament from the National Party (NP) are pressing for the party to pull out of South African government.

According to a report which appeared in the *Johannesburg Star*, a growing number of NPS believe their party, headed by former president and now deputy president Frederick de Klerk, would be better off as a fully fledged opposition than as part of a multi-party cabinet.

This contention, by the *Johannesburg Star* was confirmed by the NP which in a statement on July 28 said no decision had been taken at this stage on plans

RWANDA

Finally though belatedly the international community has started to respond to the Rwanda disaster with the latest development being America's commitment to provide more humanitarian assistance to avert more deaths from disease.

Unlike the controversial involvement of France in the Rwanda crisis President Bill Clinton decision to commit America troops to set up relief operation in the Central African country has been welcomed by the week-old government set up by the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) after routing out govern-

ment forces from their strongholds in the south of the country. Some 750 US troops are already helping Rwanda refugees in Zaire and Uganda and Defence Secretary William Perry said in Washington that this number could swell to 4,000 within a week.

Perry said troops might be sent to Rwanda's capital, Kigali, to set up a major air relief effort and help set up aid stations to encourage refugees who return to Rwanda from camps where thousands are dying daily from disease.

The UN has also hinted that it hopes to muster effective 2,000-strong force to replace French

troops in Rwanda even if it falls short of the 5,500 initially authorised.

A senior UN official who works in the UN Peacekeeping Department said that the world body hoped to raise 2,000 soldiers to replace the French force due to be withdrawn by August 22.

At the same time Rwanda's Vice-President Paul Kagame last week called on all Rwandans in exile and war refugees to return home and rebuild their country.

"They have nothing to fear about our government and we wish to prove this when they come back", the number two in the RPF-led government told journalists in Kigali.



Fleeing the killing fields: Rwandan refugees on their way to the Zairean border.

BURUNDI

Recent developments in Burundi have raised fears that this nation is likely to follow the blood path of neighbouring Rwanda; where more than half a million people have been butchered in inter-tribal massacres.

Last week Burundi's interim president dispatched troops to the north of the country in a bid to quell ethnic violence in refugee camps which has claimed up to 2,000 lives in recent days.

Interim president Sylvestre Ntirutaganya told the Belgian RTBF radio that he had ordered security forces to "deploy everywhere to try to contain the bloodshed."

It is worthy noting that Burundi has the same racial mix

of Hutus and Tutsis as its northern neighbour Rwanda and most of those crowded in the country's refugee camps are displaced Burundians.

Burundi Interior Minister Leonard Niyongoma told the radio on July 28, that around 2,000 refugees had died in the fighting.

Niyongoma, a member of the Hutu tribe, blamed "paramilitary groups and Tutsis" for the killings which he said took place in recent days in Mubye, about 50 kilometres northeast of the capital Bujumbura.

The minister told RTBF that his information came from "well informed sources," though he gave no details.

His figures were far higher than the number cited earlier by Ntirutaganya, the head of state.

proven support.

Presently, the ANC occupies 18 of the 26 cabinet seats, the NP six and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) two.

President Mandela and two deputy presidents, Thabo Mbeki of the ANC and de Klerk, complete the makeup of the Government of National Unity.

According to the *Star*, central to the concerns of NP members is the perception that the ANC is not acting in concert with its cabinet partners in decision-making.

Meanwhile, Angola's UNITA rebels have called for urgent talks between President Mandela and their leaders Jonas Savimbi to speed up progress on a peace agreement with the Angolan government.

Pressure mounts for Abiola's release

The Nigerian political crisis deepened last week with the announcement that the police gunned down four civilians in Abuja when the would-be-president Moshood Abiola first appeared in court charged with treason.

The world's concern for the Nigerian impasse has been demonstrated by the Clinton administration which a few days ago sent a special envoy to hold discussions with the military ruler General Sani Abacha. Reports from Lagos said envoy, Rev Jesse Jackson also met with the detained opposition leader Moshood Abiola.

Opposition groups in the country who have been organizing country-wide strike spearheaded by the oil workers were watching with keen interest how the government will treat the Abiola trial before deciding their next move.

Agencies reports from Lagos did not give details of the discussions Jackson had with the two men who have been engaged in a power struggle that has crippled Africa's most populous nation. The talks were said to have been held in Abuja, the new capital.

The government had on July 22 commenced a round of negotiations with leaders of the

country's trade unions unions in search of a solution of the political and labour crisis which have virtually paralysed business in much of the vast West African nation of more than 100 million people.

Five days later the leaders of the striking Nigerian oil workers said that they were calling off the meeting with the military government concerning their demand that the regime relinquish power.

Before Jackson left Washington, the White House had said Rev Jackson would deliver a message from US President Bill Clinton to General Abacha.

The American administration said the message would convey President Clinton's concern over the military's refusal to turn power to a civilians government and would call for the release of political detainees.

The military junta has continued to face increasing pressure both locally and internationally for the release of Abiola, a wealthy politician from the south west who was arrested last month after he proclaimed himself president in defiance of the military rulers.

The military government last week said it might free Abiola but only if he promises to "promote peace"

Business News/Analysis



Sir Andrew, chairman of the London Stock Exchange.

London helps developing markets

By Andrew Hugh Smith

The re-establishment and success of stock exchanges throughout the developing markets in recent years have emphasised the importance of organised securities markets to national economies the world over. The London Stock Exchange (LSE) may have a very different history and characteristics, but it also has much in common with these younger exchanges.

Over the past few years the LSE has shared its skills and expertise, built up over a very long period of time, with a number of new securities regulators and stock exchanges.

The Exchange has a long tradition of organising the British equity market, but markets are always evolving

and it is important for the organisation to respond to changing demands. Over the past six years the London International Equity Market, also organised by the Exchange, has grown from a modest size to become the largest in the world, accounting for around 60 per cent of worldwide trading equities outside their home country.

More than 600 securities are quoted in London. They are drawn from some 70 different countries, including a special sector introduced in September 1992 for the developing economies of Europe, Latin America and Asia.

Investors in the London International Equity market are mainly institutions, attracted by the liquidity which is only available here and which enables them to deal in large numbers of shares without delay.

Throughout the trading day, five days a week, 29 registered market makers are obliged to display their buying and selling prices and the size of bargain to which the prices relate via the Exchange's computerised system.

The prices have to be firm, and dealing is almost instantaneous. The market makers can change their prices during the trading day, to take into account news about the company itself, or more

general economic developments.

At the end of March 1994, around 2,000 domestic companies were listed on the London Stock Exchange. These vary enormously in terms of size and characteristics, from huge international corporations like Glaxo and HSBC Holdings to companies valued at only a few million pounds.

The most actively traded shares, not surprisingly, are those of the largest companies, including two privatisation stocks: British Telecommunications and British Petroleum.

The privatisations of the 1980s, and the government's tax encouragement given to employee share ownership schemes, have helped raise the number to private investors from a low of three million in 1980 to around 10 million today, representing around 22 per cent of the United Kingdom's adult population.

The London Stock Exchange is the third largest in the world in terms of market capitalisation, but it cannot afford to be complacent. Its markets cater for a wide range of companies and are committed to ensuring that they are accessible to all companies which are suitable for public equity funding.

— London Press Service.

Women advised on investment

By Mwenda Kubal

Women should invest in stock markets and break the male monopoly in the sector.

This advice came from the deputy British High Commissioner to Kenya, Dr Rod Pullen at the closure of a businesswomen's seminar at the Nairobi Safari Club last week.

The seminar was funded under the British Aid to Small Enterprise Programme (BASE) and was jointly organised by the Nairobi Stock Exchange and the Kenya Business and Professional Women's Club.

National Bank of Kenya, Mr Michael M.H. Wabungo said the liberalisation measures had created high competition in the banking industry.

He said that as more Kenyans became aware of bank borrowing and get more enlightened on international trade and foreign currencies, the banks would be going to customers instead of waiting for them.

Mr Wabungo said the main factors to consider when planning a project, were the location of the business, its size, sources of various raw materials as well as equipment, power and labour, management structure, technical back up, sources of financing, marketing strategy and financial appraisal and projected operations.

He said financial appraisal was most crucial to bankers as well as the management and technical feasibility of the project.

Also important are fixed assets and depreciation at tax allowable rates, loan repayment and interest payment, revenue estimates, overhead costs and working capital schedule, profit and loss, balance sheet and cashflow forecasts. He said commercial production should be properly planned to correspond first and foremost with the technically achievable capacity of the factory and also with the sales volumes estimated in the revenue estimates and financial projections.

Mr Wabungo said the prospective loanee must specify in the project proposal exactly what securities were supposed to be offered to cover the envisaged loans.

A manager with the Barclays Bank of Kenya, Mr Njenga Murgu said that when setting up a new business one should never allow any chance of failure. This should be done by carefully considering all of concerning the business and which

were likely to affect the owner as well as other members of the family.

One important factor to consider carefully before venturing into business, he said, was the personal ability to run the business, the lifestyle of the owner and the reactions from the family or the rest of the society.

He said the investor should consider the implications of resources and technical know-how,

managerial expertise and machinery.

The patron of KBPW Club, Mrs Beth Mugo called on the government to empower Kenyan women in all sectors of the economy.

The chairperson of the Kenya Business and Professional Women, Mrs Rivina Mutua said the organisation was committed to improving the status of women at all levels through training and financial support.

Mudavadi accused of not focusing on poor's plight

By Staff Reporter

Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi has been accused of making budgetary policy statements which fail to focus on the plight of the poor and also lacking in credibility.

This, among other sentiments, was raised during a one-day follow-up workshop on the NCCCK Response to the 1994/95 national budget at Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi.

The workshop was organised by the Economics Desk of the Justice Peace and Reconciliation Programme of NCCCK. An earlier seminar held in April drew up proposals that the Council forwarded to the Minister for inclusion in this year's budget.

Regarding the budget's social implications and impact on vulnerable groups, the participants felt that the failure to address issues such as the plunder

of the economy meant that the poor would bear the brunt of hardships occasioned by economic mismanagement.

"The budget contains some unrealistic targets, policy statements and measures which showed lack of seriousness by the Minister of Finance and gave the impression that they were included merely for public relations. The projections on the growth rate of the economy, reduction of inflation rate to less than 10 per cent by the end of 1994 and the elimination of the budgetary deficit are over-optimistic and unrealistic," said the participants.

The seminar felt that the proposed amendments of the Trade Disputes Act and Employment Act would lead to greater exploit-

ation of workers and called for the cultivation of a tax compliance culture by paying services were provided against taxes collected.

The participants urged the minister to make Treasury officials more accountable and to exercise greater control over ministries to enforce financial discipline. They felt that there was need to carry out radical reforms on urban financing in the relationship between local authorities and the central government.

However, the participants noted that some of the proposals were in the right direction. Those proposals aimed at the protection of local industries against unfair competition from imports and the anti-dumping duties which would rid the Kenyan market of cheap, low quality goods.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF KENYA
CHURCH HOUSE MOI AVENUE, P. O. BOX 45009, NAIROBI, TEL: 338211,
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- Cultivate positive image with the public
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Requirements: Be a committed Christian from a member church

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- Train staff
- Preparation of final accounts

Apply in own hand-writing enclosing CV, copies of certificates and a passport size photograph to:

General Secretary
National Council of Churches of Kenya
P. O. Box 45009
NAIROBI

Before 7th August, 1994

New route to deliver insulin to diabetics

By a Correspondent

Results of a study investigating a non-invasive route for the administration of insulin in diabetes management suggest that the mucosal lining of the mouth could be used as a route to deliver the hormone.

In the study reported in the current issue of the *African Journal of Health Sciences*, administration of insulin through the oropharyngeal route reduced glucose levels in the blood by as much as 60 per cent over a seven hour period in experimental rabbits which were diabetic.

Diabetes is a metabolic disease in which the body's capacity to utilize energy providing foodstuffs such as carbohydrates is diminished. The disease is caused by deficiency of insulin, a hormone produced by the pancreas which is responsible for regulating sugar metabolism in the body.

Conventional treatment of diabetes mainly involves dietary management and the injection of insulin into the body.

WORLD OF SCIENCE

In the study undertaken by Dr Davy Koech and Dr W.M. Kofi Tesfaye of the Kenya Medical Research Institute, one set of rabbits was made diabetic through the administration of alloxan, a diabetes inducing drug, while one set remained healthy and was used as controls. No reduction of glucose level was observed in the healthy rabbits.

The researchers report that through this mode of delivering insulin, they were able to reduce blood sugar levels even in mild cases of alloxan-induced diabetes.

The authors strongly support the need for more efforts towards exploration of the oropharyngeal tract as a route of administration of therapeutic agents, and point at the success of oral vaccines against polio and rabies as examples.

"If this mode of administration of insulin could be effectively used in humans, then the problems of glycemic control in the management of diabetes would be solved," the two researchers argue.

"Injections are painful and many patients don't like it when insulin is administered this way," says Dr. Eric Mungai, a Nairobi consultant physician who is the vice-president of the International Diabetes Federation.

According to Dr Mungai, 2 per cent of the population in Kenya suffer from diabetes and the number is likely to go up due to change in diet and lifestyle. Dr Mungai described the study as an important first step in the search for a non-invasive route to deliver insulin.

Chagga chief answers Samburu's SOS

By Jeff Mbure

What has a Chagga paramount chief from the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro in common with a 1992 road accident victim who cannot raise Sh 1,000 fare to his Samburu home following a series of complicated operations at the Kenyatta National Hospital? The obvious answer seems to be God.

The two men come from totally different social and economic backgrounds. The Chagga is an aristocrat who has held high-profile posts not only in his native Tanzania but also within the UN body. The Samburu was until 1992, a simple herdsboy in the hostile northern Kenya. Fate brought him to Nairobi in 1992 to look for a guard's job.

Last week the Chagga met the Samburu at Kenyatta National Hospital, thanks to a story in the Target a month ago.

"How could I have kept two thousand shillings in my pocket when here was a human being who has been bed-ridden for more than two years in a hospital without receiving a single visit from anyone?"

"It would have been a crime against humanity if I did not come to the rescue of my brother. My conscience couldn't have allowed me to let the suffering of this man continue. It was my turn to be the good Samaritan," said Mangi Mkuu Chief Morealla from Moshi.

The man who says he resisted colonial pressure to become Tanzania's first president was referring to Mr Sarapei Lesintyo from Maralal. He was discharged from Kenyatta National Hospital last May but has been unable to go back home due to lack of fare.

The plight of the tall, handsome, strongly

built Samburu was highlighted by Target at the beginning of June. In the story, which was accompanied by a picture of the in-patient on a wheel-chair, it was revealed that the man was knocked down by a fast-moving car along a Nairobi street as he was walking home from work on June 3, 1992. He sustained serious injuries on the left hand and leg. Ten of his limbs were broken.

The jovial-looking Samburu told Target in the hospital garden that his family had no idea what happened to him. He had not communicated with the family since the accident.

Mr Lesintyo said he came to Nairobi in April 1992 and was employed as a contract painter with a Nairobi motor firm. Before he had done some work as a watchman.

His hospital bill was more than Sh 70,000 but was written off by KNH and the Social League Hospital as he could not raise any money. He sent an SOS through Target for any Samaritan to come to his rescue by way of fare to enable him to travel home and rejoin his wife and two sons.

While on his way to Nairobi, Paramount Chief Morealla read Mr Lesintyo's moving account. He had to answer the appeal of the young Samburu and on the day he arrived in the Kenyan capital (on July 13) went straight to Kenyatta National Hospital's 10th floor and on bed Number 10 he found Mr Lesintyo.

After introducing himself and the purpose of his mission, there was a session of prayers



Paramount Chief Morealla...from Moshi with cash fare

thank God for what He has done.

According to Chief Morealla, Mr Lesintyo was overwhelmed with joy on learning that his prayers had been heard. The moving occasion was witnessed by the sister-in-charge of the ward. The Sh 1,000 is in the care of the sister until the Samburu can make the trip home.

Chief Morealla called at Target offices on July 21. He is not an ordinary personality. His contribution to the birth of independent Tanzania and to the international community will surely find a place in the annals of history.

Chief Morealla, whose real name is Thomas Lenana Morealla, is a descendant of the Taitas and Kambas. He is a 17th generation of that union. His people moved further south and mixed with the Chaggas as they settled on the greener pastures watered by the streams from Mount Kilimanjaro.

Chief Morealla is named after the great Maasai Chief Lenana, after whom Mount Lenana is also named. He explained that the Chagga fondly refer to him as Mangi Mkuu,

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meaning Paramount Chief.

The six-foot plus personality was born on June 12, 1915 near Moshi. He attended local schools before proceeding to Tabora Intermediate School where, besides attaining formal education, he also did commercial studies.

After his higher primary education, he worked as a civil servant for 16 years in various senior positions and in several regions.

He recalls with pride that he is the one who was called upon to set up the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation and helped to develop the station into a strong arm of mass education.

While in the Tanganyika civil service, the 'Lindi Provincial Commissioner recommended that he and another Tanzanian proceed to Cambridge University for a two-year study of public administration. This was a rare honour for him as before the country had not sent people to study in Britain.

As a sign of the contribution he had made to his people, the Chagga nominated him to be their representative in the Chagga Council from 1926 to 1951. He was to be made a Paramount Chief in 1951, a post confirmed by the colonial government the following year.

One of the many things that Chief Morealla remembers with sweet memories is when in June 1953 he was appointed to attend the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. During the occasion he visited such memorable sites as the Westminister Abbey, Buckingham Palace as well as the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury in his capacity as a representative of Tanganyika.

Another memorable visit was the one to Ghana in 1957 at the invitation of Dr Kwame Nkrumah. He was witnessing Africa's first black state to attain independence. As a representative of Tanganyika, he was accorded VIP treatment.

By that time, invitations to represent his country had become routine. The UN's Trusteeship Council invited him to New York to address it not only as the representative of Tanganyika but also on behalf of all non-white races. He delivered a speech on the hopes, expectations and fears for the East African region as the wind of independence was beginning to be felt.

Another personality who addressed the same audience was Dr Julius Nyerere. Both men differed on how many years were necessary to prepare Tanganyika for full independence. Dr

Nyerere proposed 12 years while Chief Morealla proposed 15 years.

Dr Nyerere had been invited to address the Trusteeship Council on behalf of 200,000 card-carrying members of Tanganyika African National Union (Tanu) which was later to change into Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

According to Chief Morealla, Dr Nyerere was in a hurry to take over the leadership of his country, hence the reason why he proposed a shorter period.

On why the Samburu story moved him so much, Chief Morealla said he is a firm Christian who has continued to take active part in church affairs. He belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT).

Even in the religious circles, he has also been a giant among giants. For example, he narrated how he was instrumental in bringing about major change in the ELCT which made it possible to have indigenous Bishops in the developing world. This was at a meeting of the All Africa Lutherans at the Marangu Seminary, near Arusha in 1955.

He and the then Tanganyika Governor, Mr Edward Twining, were the guests of honour at the meeting. He introduced and was able to push through the motion which broke the 100-year old tradition under which all the bishops were whites. The issue was not passed easily as it was debated for three years (1955-59) before it was passed.

"This was a very profitable move because when we got the first African Bishop for ELCT and he visited Germany, he was asked what he would like and said a medical centre. This resulted to the construction of one of the biggest hospitals in the country, the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC).

Another pre-occupation of Mangi Mkuu has been environmental conservation. He is currently the chairman of Kilimanjaro Regional Conservation Association, which deals with conservation of forests and the restoration of water sources.

"The environment has been seriously damaged in my area. Water sources are drying up and we must put a stop to the indiscriminate cutting of trees and ensure there is enough water for both human and animal consumption," explained Chief Morealla.

Pluralism came and it was Mr Mkuu himself who called Kanu men at Kasarani to endorse the repeal of Section 2(a) of the constitution which effectively brought many parties to this country.

Kenya's also remember the president saying on October 20, last year, when scores were being killed and evicted from the Enosupukia plains in Narok district that he could only restrain himself and not the likes of William Ole Ntumama of this country.

Kenya's want to know your *mbumba* on *mbumba*. After all you are their president and when your henchmen cry war and you say you cannot comment about it or restrain them, the *wananchi* feel pained.

Your *mbumba* need not necessarily be on Kanu Headquarters memo pad but on a Harambee House memo pad.

For the last few days my heart has been bleeding. Bleeding because of reading about aid workers suffering incomprehensible

to any that I know of. Acts of

Why I fully support Kanu's Kuria Kanyingi

I entirely agree with Mr Simon Kuria Kanyingi that time has come for President Moi to open up and tell us what he exactly thinks about majimboism.

I agree with you Simon, that your friend and benefactor should stop issuing statements from his bedroom at State House telling us that he cannot comment about majimboism, since people are free to express their own ideas, however deadly.

In 1988 a man called Shariff bin Taib bin Nassir told a public rally that the queue voting system would be there for ever whether Kenyans liked it or not. His words were something like *mpende mkipende*.

At that time President Moi denounced Mr Nassir as Kenyans had a right to decide how they wanted to elect their representatives and nobody would therefore deny them that right.

Mr Nassir explained later that what had actually come out of his mouth was a mere slip of the tongue and he entirely agreed with Mr Moi. He said the latter's words were those of advice from a father to a son. So far so good.

Today Kenyans want to know why His Excellency's blue-eyed boys continue to threaten us with calls of violence. They have clearly told us that *mbumba* must come whether we buy the idea or not.

Naturally, Kenyans expect the last word to come from the mouth of their president as far as some of these issues are concerned and it is therefore mind-boggling that President Moi says he cannot comment on this debate because he was not consulted for comment when multi-partyism was being introduced in Kenya.

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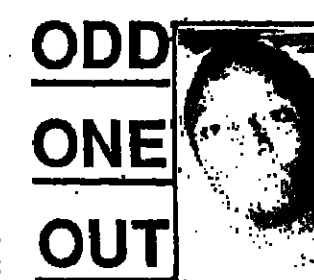
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By James Katululu

man have turned human beings into beasts.

My concern is about the human catastrophe that has hit Rwanda, that tiny country about 1,500 kilometres from our own, and where death has become very much part of the people's daily lives. Indeed, it would be unusual if a day passed without hundreds of Rwandans dying.

My heart bleeds when I sit in my living room to watch human beings on TV walking on corpses of their kith and kin who only months ago were unaware that disaster was quietly being introduced to their lives.

People of Rwanda have become so much used to death, either through the gun, hunger or disease that living to many of them, has become meaningless, thanks to hatred deliberately brought to them by their own political leaders.

At Goma, the common border town with Zaire, thousands of them have succumbed to cholera, hundreds of them to unimaginable hardship while more just sit back waiting for the call of death.

The pain that I share with these people is in the fact that those who are already dead and those awaiting death will never know why they had to undergo such intense suffering.

Those who can explain the suffering in Rwanda are the leaders, African dictators who think that power is bread and butter that must be kept in their own freezers till death.

I would not be bothered if it were the Ntimama's of that country tearing open the bellies of their *Lotodods* to find out who among them has eaten more from public coffers.

I would not care if what is happening in Rwanda was a case where the Kogessa of that nation were opening up the heads of the Kanyingis there to find out why either party is opposed to Majimboism.

Unfortunately, the situation in the country is that the ignorant population is the one that has suffered immense pain and torture since civil violence broke out after the assassination of their dictator president, the late Juvael Habyarimana on April 6.

My heart bleeds because the people who should actually be dying are somewhere safe enjoying the wealth they looted from the war-ravaged nation.

I am certain that some of them are being accommodated in some

of the best hotels in the world, where they watch from their TV sets the grisly on-goings in their country.

For those of us who have any human hearts, I am sure tears have been part of you throughout the past weeks. And as we cry for the Rwandans we cannot also fail to feel sorry for ourselves. In our midst, there are people who are calling on us to arm ourselves and demonstrate which among our tribes is the strongest.

We have heard of calls by leaders on some communities to arm themselves in readiness for war against their own kith and kin.

Agony of Maela camp refugees

I have just arrived from a place, called Maela in Nakuru's Naivasha division, Rift Valley Province.

My boss had assigned me to Maela to witness the situation in a camp occupied by more than 10,000 families, who were last October flushed out of the now controversial Enosupukia in Narok district because they were allegedly encroaching on a water catchment area.

Last Saturday morning, I was right in the centre of this camp, where I witnessed the pain and abject poverty experienced by those people who only less than 10 months ago were living normally until Narok leaders declared war on them.

I witnessed the worst degradation of mankind. Men, women and children are literally the "wretched of the earth".

One remembers with concern the half plate of pilau the elite throw into the dustbin, yet the Maela families survive on no other diet but bowls of yellow porridge.

The clothes thrown under the bed in a carton which no longer fit you could be the best outfit for the Maela refugees.

Children in tatters, play in the cold evening breeze that sweeps across Maela, courtesy of Mr William Ole Ntumama and company.

When I left Nairobi for Maela and some parts of Narok district, I anticipated trouble. I know that area quite well after having worked there for three years when violence was the catchword.

I know that the security personnel, who I assume were employed after the Enosupukia killings, would not let me through to Maela. Somehow, I managed to enter Maela after a security man I met at Kakogoni Police road block assured his men that I was harmless.

Nevertheless, I was able to record the pain of empty stomachs, naked bodies of fellow Kenyans who sleep in the open hardly with any two blankets.

(See page 8)

Dutchman at home away from home

By Jeff Mbure

He is like a black sheep among white ones. And he has a long story to tell. Johannes George Kilian is one of the 35 inmates of Mji wa Huruma, a home for the elderly run by the Salvation Army on behalf of the Nairobi City Council.

The man's background is full of strange twists and make believe stories of his early education, his well-paid employment and fall from grace which saw him ending up in the old people's home off the Nairobi-Kiambu road on the edge of the fast-disappearing Karura Forest.

"I have been a soldier in the Kenya African Rifles and fought in Somalia and India. I've worked as a workshop manager, a locomotive driver with East African Railways as well as farm manager for several estates besides doing a host of other technical jobs," explains 67-year-old Kilian, son of a Dutch couple but who claims to be a Kenyan by birth.

Although Kilian's comparisons have equally exciting stories to tell, his stands out because of his European background and the fact that unlike the others, he at one time reached the pinnacle of good life.

Among other residents of the home is an Ethiopian woman. She boasts that during her youthful days, she never spoke to ordinary men, not even whites. Her choice were young, rich and horse-riding British and Italian soldiers who were in her country during the Second World War.

The now lonely Amina Ababaje said her passion for white soldiers made her follow them from Ethiopia to Kenya. This is how she eventually ended up in Mji wa Huruma. She is frail-looking, tall and from the Ojolu ethnic group.

Mji wa Huruma is full of oddities. There is this man brought to the home under tight security by policemen. Why? Because he has lit a bonfire on the edge of Uhuru Park, thus letting off a pungent smell that drifted to State House, Nairobi.

Captain Boniface K. Muniyeke, the Salva-



Mr Kilian...odd-one-out among the senior citizens.

tion Army official in charge of the home, told Target that the white owners of the club sold it to the Nairobi City Council in 1965.

Kilian went to Mji wa Huruma on December 5, 1988. He remembers living in a house next to the one he and others now occupy but which was crumbling.

Born on December 27, 1925, in Subukia, Kilian recalls that he went to Nairobi Primary School up to Standard Eight. He then joined his uncle at a farm at Ol Jorok before enlisting in the Kenya African Rifles in 1944 as a training instructor in small arms.

His military service took him to India, Uganda and Somalia besides Kenya. He left

the army in 1948 and was employed at Nguriba near Thika as manager in a sisal plantation. He was also the farm engineer.

Two years later, he joined the East Africa Railways and Harbours as a locomotive driver and was based in Nairobi. He used to drive both goods and passenger trains.

His upward career mobility catapulted him to a workshop manager in 1956 with the government. He was employed by the East African Land and Settlement as a workshop manager first at Makuoni then Simba Hills and Kinangop.

Kilian's farm managerial jobs took him to places like Kampi ya Moto, Rongai and Subukia. His last farm job was at Endebeas between 1982 and 1988.

From Endebeas, Kilian moved to Naivasha where he met Mr John Nimmo, a Scottish and they became friends. The Scottish man offered Kilian one of his many unoccupied houses. It was Nimmo, who after "getting tired of the Dutchman" drove Kilian to Mji wa Huruma and dumped him there.

Kilian said his mother abandoned him when he was nine years old. She had separated from his father, who did not live long enough to bring him up. He said that soon after Kenya's independence, his father travelled to South Africa for an operation from which he did not recover. He was buried in South Africa. Kilian had two brothers who he has been unable to trace. He says he was brought up by his grandparents who passed away while he was still young.

Kilian said he did not acquire any property and that he was not entitled to any pension. The tall, grey-haired, but soft-spoken Mji wa Huruma resident said if he had any property he could not be at the home.

He said neither the Dutch government nor any non-governmental organization had ever come to his aid.

"It was not my wish to come here. I had no alternative brother. It was the most reasonable arrangement. It is not anybody's wish to be in

a place like this," he said. He felt being the only African old people resident in an

On whether he could afford to live at home if there was an alternative, he said "It would depend on what alternative would be."

According to Capt Kilian, he is liked by the other inmates because he is everything to ensure that they are comfortable as possible.

Kilian said he tried to do some things to help himself. He was disappointed because he was not allowed to do anything. "They are not serious about anything," he said. He had tried to learn some English, but he was not good at it.

Recently, the home was being milked following the death of a cow. Kilian has proved helpful as he has - year knowledge of bandry, Capi Muniyeke who has been marketing at the home. The white man said he was not bothered to live with his brothers and sisters. I've been married and I'm now used to being a Dutchman who confuses but has had several marriages with one of them.

According to Capt Kilian, his care have one thing in common: they are all forgetful when they were young. Kilian totally agreed with life, he said he was not bothered to live with his brothers and sisters. I've been married and I'm now used to being a Dutchman who confuses but has had several marriages with one of them.

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Church News

Chipenda talks about Church of the Future

By Staff Reporter

There is a particular story the General Secretary of the All Africa Council of Churches, the Rev Jose Chipenda likes telling when he discusses democracy in Africa.

It is about elections. According to him Europeans announce the results of the elections soon after the counting of votes is completed. On the other hand, Americans boast of having improved on the European electoral system by announcing the results of the elections as the counting continues.

In Africa, the Rev Chipenda says, results are known even before the elections!

The AACC boss did not forget this story in his address on the Church of the Future to delegates attending the 51st general assembly of the National Council of Churches of Kenya at the Kanamai Conference and Holiday Centre a fortnight ago.

The Rev Chipenda's talk raised a lot of interest particularly when he warned that multipartyism and pluralism could divide Africans. This feeling was not shared by the likes of Rev Dr David Gitari, Rev Dr Timothy Njor, Rev Dr Plawson Kuria and Moderator James Waihaka.

Another controversial aspect of the AACC boss's address was his emphasis on the theology of reconstruction in Africa following the mismanagement of political, and economic structures in the continent. Many of the NCCCK prelates felt that emphasis should not be on one type of theology but several.

The Rev Chipenda regretted that the church in Africa has not prepared its members for

multipartyism, hence the rising number of multiparty victims it will continue nursing. "We know where we have come from, but we do not know where we are going," he said.

While appreciating that democracy was a God-given right for all people, the AACC general secretary feared that the democracy Africa was embracing was poisoned and too expensive.

He said Africa was better off implementing political pluralism and democracy from an African point of view than adopting wholesale Western democracy.

"In the West, the winner of an election stays in power for a given time and may regain it or lose it when the elections are called the next time. Not so in Africa where the winner wants to remain the winner for ever," he said.

He saw the problems of Africa as being caused by the ruling small clique of the elite who make sure that they remained in power even at the expense of the suffering majority.

The Rev Chipenda was concerned that churchmen were "christening people without evangelising them" and called on the clergy to think about the church of the future and stop the trend where churches were moving in circles like some drivers who did not know where they were going in a roundabout.

He was saddened that many people went to church to hear what was being preached without

necessarily believing it. "Many," he said, "found God in the street, not in the church."

The Rev Chipenda said the church of the future must be missionary-oriented as it addressed the burning issues of ethnicity, poverty, corruption, etc. It must take the role of women more seriously.

There was need to re-examine theology in Africa, he felt noting that while the theology of liberation suited Latin America, it was not suitable in Africa. He suggested the theology of reconstruction so that something was done about the run-down developmental institutions of the continent.

Reacting to the Rev Chipenda's address, Kirinyaga CPK bishop David Gitari cautioned against reliance on one type of theology. He said other types of theology were needed to make people "enjoy and have life more abundantly."

The new chairman of the NCCCK, Prof Zablon Nihumburi said Africa had produced internationally recognised theologians "but they had an ivory tower attitude which had to change to meet the challenges of reconstruction theology."

The former NCCCK chairman, the Rev Dr George Wanja said some churches were going through internal squabbles and needed reconciliation. "The church cannot guide society when it has its own wounds," he said.

He highlighted some of the problems Kenyans were going through, namely the threat of tribalism, poor economic performance, the reduced purchasing power of the shilling and the plight of the youth in face of lack of employment



The Rev Chipenda...multipartyism divisive opportunities.

The Rev Wanja said Christianity faced challenges of Islam, Hinduism, African traditional religions and the mushrooming cults.

"In view of these, the Christian Education and Training Programme (of the NCCCK) should continue highlighting and educating member churches on these issues," he said.

Kenya — Our common future by Musyimi

The General Secretary of the National Council of Churches of Kenya, the Rev Mutava Musyimi, addressed the delegates on "Kenya — Our Common Future."

The following are some excerpts from his address:

"The idea that have bound us together as a nation seem strained and fragile in our environment today. We are beset by economic problems of nearly disastrous proportions. For example, a recent ILO study indicates that the average wage in Kenya has effectively been reduced by half, due to the combined effects of inflation and revaluation of the shilling. This is half a wage that was barely sufficient in the first place for many people."

Our health care and educational social systems, are visibly vulnerable. Our transport and sanitation infrastructures are far from perfect. The economic woes have been sharply compounded by mismanagement of resources, and our people are suffering greatly as a result."

The political scene is marked by posturing and name-calling from both sides of the spectrum, constant strident and divisive tirades that do nothing to further the political debate or the progress of development. If anything, they divert attention from important issues, confirm the suspicion of our friends abroad and — worst of all — fuel Kenyan's against Kenyan's senseless violence and needless bloodshed."

The society in which we live is in rapid transition. Old ways are not always at ease with the complexity and the pace of modern life. New mechanisms are not developing quickly enough

to provide an alternative approach. We are still beset with immorality, corruption, and confusion, with no clear signposts to guide us, and no firm evidence even of the right direction to take. As the church we are not always clear about our roles, and so tend to abandon ourselves to the narrowness of the larger society. It is not a very pleasant picture."

Our Common Heritage

Paradoxically, our common heritage as a nation is strong. We share a strong Christian faith. We also share a traditional African commitment to justice, democracy and fair play. We share a vision of the future, of a peaceful, prosperous nation here on earth as well as communion with God in heaven hereafter."

We are a Christian nation. Our constitution, our laws, and the values we espouse borrow heavily from the Christian tradition. Our Christian faith is inextricably linked to our growth and development as a nation. The National Council of Churches in Kenya has just observed its golden jubilee, a celebration of 50 years of Christian service, whose ecumenical roots extend back almost to the beginning of this century."

It is important to stress that Christianity was not imposed upon our people. It was embraced. Community after community heard the Good News and welcomed it. The values of the missionaries were accepted readily not merely because they offered new insights and answers, but because they eventually legitimised important traditional values, giving them a new frame-



The Rev Musyimi (left) chats with the Rev Dennis Tongoi who led the Bible study.

work, and perspective. The generation of Africans who look over from the missionaries assumed those values and welded them into the institutions that were to become the foundations of our nation."

Although it often seems as if our nation is in danger of sliding into the abyss, that faith is still recognized, it is still strong. Our challenge as the church is to restore a framework that serves as a model for the faithful, and that brings that faith back into the centre of our being as a nation, as a church, and as individuals."

Another element of our com-

mon heritage is our commitment to justice. Christian values brought a richness and fullness to traditional African concepts of individual freedom and accountability. We have seen in recent years that even peace-loving Kenyans can be provoked to violence. The peaceful, prosperous Kenya of our dream of the future will never come to pass if we allow ourselves to be used to further the blind ambitions of unscrupulous power barons of whatever persuasion."

Our Common Future

As Christians, we share not only a vision of the future, but the future itself. We also share that future with millions of others who may not share our faith, but who are neighbours and fellow citizens all the same. They may have their own creeds, or they may be openly antagonistic to our beliefs and values. Whatever the case, our future in this nation is bound up with theirs. While our religious convictions may differ, we have the obligations — to God and to ourselves — to move among them humbly, uprightly to serve them whenever we can."

As Christians we may, sometimes prefer to keep ourselves to ourselves, insisting that the larger society has nothing to do with us. We may be tempted to conclude that the issues are too big and too complex. And what difference could we make anyway? Nothing could be further from the truth."

The Bible offers us a framework, a principle, a formula that makes it possible for us to think straight and to synthesize and understand complex issues. We must use our commitment as Christians to enter the market-

place of ideas and to argue our case. We must persuade men and women of the supremacy of biblical thinking. Above us we demonstrate with our lives the values we hold dear."

Collectively, we make up the fellowship that is the church. It is a privileged experience, given us by God. This fellowship often serves to restrain and redirect us when our individual thinking becomes eccentric or our living hypocritical and powerless. Within the context of worship and fellowship, we experience the power of witness, and the privileges of service."

As the National Council of Churches of Kenya, our basic objectives remain as they have been for half century. Our task now is to develop effective strategies for meeting those objectives in our new reality. We need to formulate an approach that is right for our time. That approach should involve activities that achieve results without carelessly opening old wounds or provoking old suspicions needlessly."

There are other roles as well. I put it to you now that we must look again at the many options facing the church and the Council in Kenya today. Five years from the Mission Conference, and on the brink of 3rd millennium we must reflect away on those many roles and objectives which together summon us to serve the kingdom of God."

Whether we choose to preach or pray to feed the hungry, minister to the soul or heal the body, our efforts have merit in the eyes of God as long as they are done in the name of his son, and to the glory of the Triune Godhead and for the good of our people."

Femaletarget

40,000 women die annually from obstructed labour

By a Correspondent

Around 40,000 women die each year and huge numbers are left with painful injuries as a result of obstructed or prolonged labour during childbirth.

However, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO), much of this unnecessary suffering and loss of life can be prevented by using an inexpensive, simple chart called a Partograph. WHO has carried out a 15 month-long study published in a recent issue of the *Lancet* of more than 35,000 women delivering in

eight hospitals in Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia.

The research was focused on improving labour management and reducing maternal and foetal morbidity. It showed that the Partograph successfully distinguished labours requiring intervention from those that did not, permitting appropriate management, and reducing unnecessary interventions and complications of labour.

The Partograph is a simple

chart to record the progress of labour and other essential foetal and maternal observations. As soon as a woman enters labour, the chart is used to record the progress of her labour, in particular the rate of dilation - or progress opening - of her cervix and the pattern of contractions.

"Alert" and "Action" lines printed on the Partograph, enable women whose labour is progressing abnormally slowly to be easily identified to allow prompt, and potentially life-saving action to be taken.

Introduced into each hospital, part way through the study so that results "before and after" could be compared, the Partograph showed that the number of prolonged labours was halved, the rate of postpartum infection (sepsis) was cut by over half and the number of stillbirths fell by almost half, from 5 to 3 per thousand babies.

Labour, the culmination of pregnancy, is a special time both emotionally and physically for each woman and should be a joyous event with

the delivery of a live infant to a healthy mother.

It is also, however, a time of intense physical activity, stress and pain and may be a time of danger. A prolonged labour, of over 18 hours, can lead to maternal exhaustion and death.

Many women - more than 9 million in Africa alone, according to some estimates - survive obstructed and prolonged labour only to suffer obstetric fistulae, a condition causing incontinence which often leads to a woman's rejection by her

partner, family and society leaving her destitute and ashamed.

In hospitals, when the Partograph shows an abnormal progress of labour, drugs may be used to improve the pattern of contractions for a normal delivery, or a caesarean section may be performed when necessary. Where a woman has begun labour away from a medical centre, it allows her to be referred to a facility equipped to deal with the complication of a prolonged obstructed labour.

Queen of catwalk has all a girl wishes for

By Barbara Akakpo

At just 24, Naomi Campbell has everything a girl could wish for. She earns more than £1.5 million (\$1.40 million) a year, owns a stunning £750,000 (\$70 million) penthouse apartment in New York, and bass guitar player Adam Clayton, a member of the chart-topping Irish pop group U2, is crazy about her.

She is the only British fashion model in the big league and the only black one at that. Supermodel Naomi and her kind - Linda Evangelista, Christy Turlington, Cindy Crawford, Tatjana Patitz and Claudia Schiffer - have emerged from behind the cloak of anonymity to become household names.

Naomi's background and rise to fame are well documented. Her Jamaican mother, Valerie Morris, was 18 and unmarried when Naomi was born at St Thomas's Hospital, London, on May 22, 1970. Her grandmother Ruby raised her while her mother earned their living as a dancer. She apparently inherited her good looks from both her mother and Errol Lee Campbell, a mixed-race Chinese who is said to be her father.

Naomi has blotted out all memories of her father. She says: "I never wonder who he is. I don't care. What I haven't had I can't miss. My gran was a big influence on me as child."

but Mum was a bigger one. I really wanted to be a dancer because of her."

Her mother Valerie was convinced that young Naomi was destined to stardom and not for the checkout counter at a supermarket in Streatham, south London, where she worked part-time while at school.

Valerie managed to send her daughter to the fee-paying Barbara Speke's Stage School, whose former pupils included the British pop star and actor Phil Collins, and the Italia Conti for ballet and tap dancing, where she quickly displayed first signs of talent.

Break

Naomi began modelling for mail order catalogues when she was five years old. She appeared in videos featuring show business personalities such as Boy George, Pink Floyd and Bob Marley, and starred in the first McDonald's television advertisement in Britain. Her big break came at the age of 16 when she was spotted window-shopping for tap dancing shoes in London's arty Covent Garden district.

Model agent Beth Boldt, who then owned London Model agency Synchro, said: "I couldn't take my eyes off her. She had long legs and her skin

just radiated. You could see the broad shoulders and little hips. She was majestically beautiful."

Within days of signing up with the agency she was off on a major modelling assignment which took her across the United States. "I'm having a wonderful time working for *Elle* magazine," she wrote on a postcard to her school friend Samantha Lewis.

Naomi's figure suited the fashion of the Eighties: extravagant shoulders, slim hips and long legs. Nine years later, she has lived under the kind of pressure no ordinary person understands. Her supermodel status means being permanently hungry, and tension and nerves, but never letting the strain show on her face. For, when one's face and figure are one's fortune, a tension line or a spot is no less than a professional calamity.

Mindful of the shelf life of beauty, Naomi launched her singing career last year. She was lucky enough to land a megabucks record contract with Michael Jackson's label, Sony Epic.

With a little help from her friends in U2, she secretly recorded an album which insiders say will be an international sensation. Her producer, Gavin Friday, thinks her voice is "surreal", particularly on a tune titled "Baby Woman".

And what does she herself think of life in general? Naomi is no pushover: "I'm self-sufficient and independent," she says. "I don't rely on anyone. That's the way I was raised."

Ambition

"Occasionally I have moments when I'm vulnerable and want to cry, but I try to stay positive."

She says her main ambition is to settle down, get married and have children. "Models need to have something stable in their lives. We travel around so much. We don't belong anywhere. You can get lonely, no matter how many friends you have around the world."

Naomi's rise to fame has been remarkable. She is black in a business which, if not ignoring black and Asian women completely, often treats them as a novelty. She was the first black woman ever to make it to the cover of the magazine *Vogue*. She has also been the first model to lead fashion campaigns by designers Jasper Conran and Rifat Ozbek.

For this and the hard work that went into achieving her current status, she deserves commendation. It could not have been easy. As she once remarked "I'm not what you'd call the typical English rose - more a black tulip". — London Press Service.



Naomi Campbell on the catwalk at a London fashion show.

Slave girls who atone for others' sins

About 1,000 young Ghanaian girls aged between 10 and 20 may not live to realize their potentials, their hopes of blossoming into independent women dashed by their perpetual enslavement in various fetish shrines in the Volta region of Ghana. They are supposedly "paying" for crimes which were committed by relatives.

Under a traditional practice known as "trokosi," young girls are sent to shrines as "fetish slaves" to atone for the "crimes" committed by family members.

While efforts are being made to uplift the standards of the girl-child especially in Africa, in Ghana many are serving "sentences" in shrines to atone for

relatives' misdeeds. Samuel Sarpong explains about the "Trokosi system" which continues to enslave these young girls.

It is widely believed that the family of an offender may experience a high incidence of death among its members if the tradition is ignored. The family in this case refers to the extended family.

The girls work on the farms of the fetish priests, but do not benefit from the produce. They are expected to feed themselves by cultivating plots allotted to them. Parents may also send food items to their daughters.

The girls serve at the shrines for an average period of 15 years, some having been taken to the shrines at a tender age.

Another trokosi who wants to remain anonymous said she was "sentenced" because someone from her family had stolen four cedis (US\$0.4) and, faintly members were said to be dying because the owner of the money had asked the fetish

to get the thief.

The International Needs, a Christian non-governmental organization has successfully negotiated with fetish priests to put up a vocational training centre for the trokosis.

The organization, which is headed by the Rev Walter Bimpong has sunk hundreds of dollars into the project to train the girls to acquire trades in dressmaking and bakery. Besides its vocational training, the organization also instils Christian principles in the

trokosis. According to most of the trokosis, they have always been made to believe that if they spoke publicly about the shrines or if they refused to carry out instructions from the fetish priests, they would die. A number of them have children with the fetish priests. The girls or women, who now seem very angry over their plight, say they "do all the foolish jobs for them and in the night they turn us into sex and

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Features

The hell whose other name is Maela

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guns here yet they could not have been used to protect us from those who killed and evicted us from Encoosupukia," an elderly woman asked referring to the tens of security men in Maela.

The victims were speaking of incidents in which opposition leaders and newsmen have been barred from visiting Maela on various occasions. The latest victim is Democratic Party Chairman Mwai Kibaki had to undergo thorough scrutiny from administrative leaders last month before being allowed to venture into Maela.

The area has, unlike Molo and Burnt Forest, not been declared a security operation zone.

Away from the pain at Maela, the victims' former homes in Encoosupukia, are now wallow in lush grassland.

The only signs to show that the area was once settled by more than 30,000 people are debris of demolished houses and broken fences.

Paths leading to what used to be homesteads are now covered by thick vegetation while part of the main terrain from Nairobi-Enkare to Maela through Encoosupukia is overgrown with shrubs.

Target found only a handful of pastoralists grazing sheep, goats and cattle in the expansive ranges.

Those who talked to this reporter said they were under strict instructions from the Narok DC, Mr Abdul Mwaseviah and the Narok County Council not to cultivate the land.

Mr Mwaseviah told Target in Narok town last Monday that Encoosupukia was a water catchment area and nobody was supposed to be living there.

He said there were no plans to resettle anyone there.

Encoosupukia is sandwiched between Kenjong's hills and Kipige ranges.

Area residents say the government spent Sh 7 million to build the dam which supplies piped water to four locations, Ntulele, Njiregi Enkare, Suswa and Masiro. Electricity has been extended to the dam and will be used to pump water to a tank uphill from where water will flow by gravity to various points down stream.

The dam is now full. Life outside Encoosupukia is going on normally and on either side of the Nairobi-Enkare road, thousands of acres are either under wheat or maize.

The Masai too are victims of the Kikuyu eviction. The area no longer has schools or hospitals and the Encoosupukia Masai have to trek for over 20 kilometres to the neighbouring centre to buy salt or sugar while their children are out of school.



Hybrid he-goat on exhibition at a farmers' display centre.



Alpine Buck on display at an agricultural show.

Choosy farmers pick on magic dairy goat

In recent years high population growth, accompanied with increasing urbanization and demand for new settlements, has put more pressure on the land, robbing space that would otherwise be used for growing fodder for animals.

Drought which has hit the country for the last three years has exacerbated land scarcity, drastically reducing fodder reserves for livestock.

Not surprisingly the dairy goat, nicknamed the poor man's cow, is increasingly displacing the cow, once the favourite livestock for dairy farmers.

The ISLP, which started three years ago, is a joint technical venture, between the Kenya Government and the Federal Republic of Germany. The pilot project covers four districts in central Kenya namely Embu, Kirinyaga, Nyeri and Murang'a.

The project's initial objective is to boost milk production in the four provinces. Later, the project will embark on rearing smaller livestock like rabbits and chicken to boost meat production. The overall goal is to enhance protein sources for the densely populated Central Province.

The ISLP strategy includes importing Alpine bucks from Germany, which are crossed with existing dairy and local goats in the pilot area. These are mainly Toggenburg crosses, and Saanens crossed with the local East African Galla goats.

"We especially selected the Alpine because of its high milk potential, and its ability to adapt to tropical conditions," says Mr Mwangi, the livestock expert to the project.

The goat is quite big and leggy. An adult male weighs as much as 80 kg, while females can weigh up to 60 kg. The goat is capable of producing over four litres of milk per day under good management.

Nicknamed the poor man's cow, the dairy goat has in recent years become a popular livestock enterprise for the rich, even in high potential areas of Kenya,

which, given the present pressure on land, could easily become a more important livestock animal in the country. L.P.K. Nalugwa reports.

regrets for having replaced his dairy cattle herd with dairy goats. The small family farm produces some of the best cheese in the country. Nyeri is one of the four districts participating in the Integrated Small Livestock Project (ISLP).

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The Alpine has dark brown coat with characteristic black markings at the back. Because of this dark coat, the goat does not suffer much heat stress or photosynthesis, though it may attract flies in a crowded environment.

Although the goat has an independent temperament, which makes it less easier to handle than the Saanen or Toggenburg, Alpines remain the most adaptable all-round breed. They can be developed into first rate goats for scrub dairying for tropical conditions without much difficulty.

Under the ISLP, the Alpine buck is given to a group of organized goat farmers within the project area on lease for a

The service fee ranges between Sh 30-90. However, if the doe spends the night with the buck, a lodging fee extra to the service charge is payable.

period of one year. To acquire the lease the group pays only Sh 2,000 (US\$36) and must adhere to some stringent conditions.

The group must be registered with the Ministry of Culture and Social Services as an organized dairy goat farmers' group. Members of the group must also agree to attend courses in management and other fields offered by the project officials.

In addition, the group is required to construct an elaborate house to

accommodate the buck, and must be responsible for its day-to-day management and welfare.

A selected member of the group keeps the goat, and is required to make it accessible to all members and the project officials at all times.

The project staff together with the government veterinary officers monitor the environmental, management, and health condition of the buck such that if any unfavourable conditions are spotted, the goat is withdrawn from the group without refund of the lease money. All local bucks must be eliminated, either by castration or slaughter.

Members of the group elect a chairman and treasurer who together with an official from the project, are signatories to the lease fund. A service fee is charged for every doe (female goat) serviced by the buck.

The service fee ranges between Sh 30-90. However, if the doe spends the night with the buck, a lodging fee extra to the service charge is payable.

The funds accumulated from the service fees are deposited in the bank to be used for the running costs of keeping the buck. These include buying concentrates to supplement fodder which is usually natural pasture fodder, crop residues and kitchen waste. Veterinary costs are also paid for from the same funds.

This project team, however, carries out free routine check-ups and regular deworming of the buck, for at least a year.

To avoid in-breeding, the bucks are interchanged between the groups within the pilot area. Already 27 bucks have been leased out to the 27 registered dairy goat farmers' groups, with a total of 1,500 beneficiaries. Farmers outside the project territory will benefit from the project by purchasing the first offsprings from the programme. — APS Features

New typhoid vaccine

By Staff Reporter

A new generation typhoid vaccine has been launched in Kenya. Typhim VI was developed by Pasteur Merieux Connaught, a leading international firm specializing in vaccine and serum research.

Dr Nazir Mirza from the College of Health Sciences, University of Nairobi said one shot of the vaccine provided immunity against typhoid for up to three years. The vaccine currently in common use-TAB and developed more than 50 years ago, is less effective, provides protection for less than a year and has to be given in repeatedly.

"It is a major step in the fight against typhoid," said Dr Michel Pichot, the African region Medical Director at Pasteur Merieux Connaught who was one of the key speakers during a doctor's seminar in Kisumu where the drug was introduced.

Results of clinical studies undertaken by Prof Issa Wamola, Dr Mirza and Dr RA Estambale of the University of Nairobi in Western Kenya showed that the new vaccine was well tolerated and had an efficacy rate of more than 70 per cent.

Prof Wamola said this compared favourably with the old vaccine which had an efficacy rate of 30 per cent.

Typhim VI is administered as one dose injection intramuscularly and it confers immunity within 15 to 21 days for at least three years.

Slave girls of Ghana

From Page 11

baby producing machines. Not surprisingly, most of those now being trained by the International Needs, have vowed not to go back to the shrines.

But it seems, the priests are equally determined to have back their "slave wives".

Says Togbe Kumah Akaba, a chief linguist at one of the shrines: "I cherish the idea of giving the poor women some trades but so far, as people continue to commit crimes and get reported at the shrines, the tokosi system will continue."

Meanwhile, the government has reiterated its abhorrence of the age-old practice.

A government spokesman, Mr Sylvester Clarke urged the faithful priests to reconsider their position on the practice, noting that it is inimical to society.

Many observers, however, note that with a tradition so much embedded in the people's culture, not even a directive from government can put a stop to it. What is required, says a clergyman in the Volta region, is to bring awareness and more evangelisation first such that the practice becomes more and more shadowy.

APS Features

Children's Corner

How Cat started living with people

By Wachiye Wanyonyi

"I have caught one I have caught one," said the cat as he dragged the rat by the tail.

"Let me go you ungrateful cat. Let go off me," shouted the rat. "What are you doing here anyway?"

"I told you that I will get my revenge. I will avenge myself on all of you. You shouldn't have thrown me out."

"You needed a lesson on independence!" answered the rat. "Just then a man came into the room. 'What is going on here?' he asked."

"You told me to get rid of the rats and mice in the house. I have just caught a rat," answered the cat, very pleased with himself.

"But we have lived together peacefully for a long time. Why do you want to get rid of us?" the rat asked the man.

"You are too many now, and I have just got information that you carry diseases that are harmful to me and my family," the man explained. Cat offered to work for me to keep you away."

"Cat?" laughed the rat. "He has never done a day's work in his life. He doesn't know the meaning of the word. Didn't you hear him. He just caught me to avenge himself. Let me tell you about him."

"Long time ago, the cat lived with his relatives lion, leopard and cheetah. He was a very lazy animal and loved being taken care of. When the others went to look for food, he would say that he was sick so that he would stay home while the others went to work."

"When it came to eating he would forget that he was sick and eat the food hungrily and greedily. He would eat the best morsels not bothering whether the others got any."

"Soon those good relatives of his got tired of him and his bad manners so they decided to throw him out."

"Let him go and live on his own sweat," they said. They told him openly that they could no longer stay with him and feed him as if he were an infant. "We don't need parasites here. Go your own way and look after yourself," they told him. He mumbled and purred and pleaded to stay but the decision had been made and there was no changing it.

Once thrown out, the cat roamed the forest seeking refuge among other animals. But all knew about his laziness. They refused to take him in. He roamed for a long time begging for food from place to place. Some gave him the food. Most didn't.

"He was almost dying by the time he came to us. We rats are known for our hospitality and so we welcomed him with open arms. But what an ungrateful beast he turned out to be! A day

never passed without him picking a quarrel with one of us. He harassed our young ones, sending them to get food for him and punishing them if they delayed.

"He stayed with us for too long. Actually, he overstayed his welcome. Finally we had to forcibly get rid of him. Of course he did not want to go. His life was very comfortable. He fought us and demanded to stay. Oh, what a fight he put up! In the end we managed to get rid of him but he swore to avenge himself."

"We did not know that he had come to you," said the rat. "Before the cat came to your house we used to live peacefully with you as neighbours. Now, why do you set the cat on us? We are not your enemy."

Before man could answer, the rat went on. "Your careless house-keeping is what will bring diseases to you and your family. We have noticed that you leave your house dirty, with crumbs of food everywhere. We only come to eat what you leave about. We think we actually make your house clean by eating what you don't seem to want."

If you become careless and leave your food uncovered, well, we have to come and feed on it to help you get rid of it before it rots. If you don't want us in your neighbourhood then please keep your house clean, and store your food safely. Then we will keep away from you."

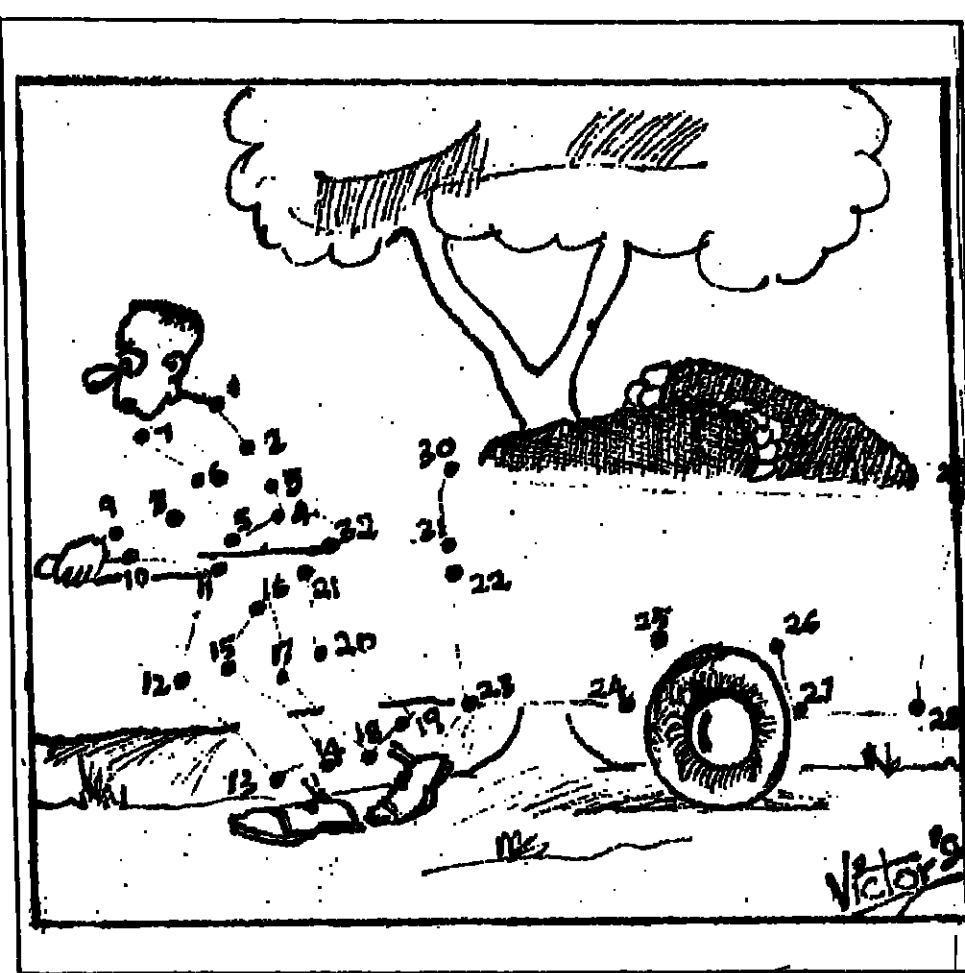
"You don't need the cat," said the rat as he edged away from the cat. "If you insist on keeping him, you will discover for yourself that he is just a lazy animal and more trouble than he is worth."

The cat tried to grab the rat again, but the rat quickly scrambled out of the way and disappeared into a hole in the wall. "Bye for now," he said.

The man looked thoughtfully at the cat. "So that is your character. Well, you can still stay, but only on condition that you do your work well," he said and walked away.

And that is how the cat came to live with people. In some households, the cat really does earn his living. Those are the households which have not forgotten that the cat does have a job to do.

Most households, however, have forgotten how the cat came to live with them. They just enjoy his company. And what a happy lazy company he is!



Join the dots.

Friends from underworld

By Stanley Kimanga

I remembered my grandfather's words as I walked home from school one day a few months ago.

It was two years since my grandfather died. But that evening I remembered his last words vividly: "My dear grandson, whenever you are in

trouble rub this magic necklace this way and pour some food on the ground at the entrance of the house," he had said.

I had hidden the magic necklace in my box for fear of my parents. That night I decided to test my grandfather's words and see if I could get out of my school trouble.

So, after I had been served my share of food I went to my hut which was a few metres from my parents' house and poured some food as my grandfather had done rubbing the magic necklace as I did so.

I settled down to do my school assignment. To my amazement I found myself getting calmer and calmer every minute and concentrating more on my work. I continued doing the assignment until nine p.m. when I started feeling dizzy.

It was approaching 10 o'clock and for the past hour I had just sat on the chair staring at my books, doing nothing. I decided to sleep and take chances the following morning with my teachers. But when I tried to move, my legs and hands were too heavy.

Then a thought crossed my mind. "Let me open my eyes," I thought. But my eyes could not open. Then it occurred to me that inside my tiny hut there were many people. I could not see anybody since my eyes were closed but there was movement of many people in the hut.

For hours I sat in this position as I listened to movements and whispers in the hut.

At about one o'clock, a thought occurred to me that I could rub the magic necklace

again. Sleepily I lifted my heavy hands to my neck and rubbed the magic necklace which felt cold around my neck. My body started becoming light and I felt my eyes open.

It was a moment of wonder as I saw small vague shapes in the room. Around me were tiny people who could only reach my knees while standing.

At one corner of the table five of them stood around my mathematics exercise book and on the other side another group was around a piece of cloth I had brought home from school to decorate. I was still in this wonderstruck position when the small shapes trooped in a line through the door.

I thought they were going out of the room but to my amazement whenever each of them reached where I had poured food, he disappeared.

The following morning I could not remember when I had gone to bed although I remembered the experience of the yesternight. I eagerly checked my table, but everything was as intact as I had left them. The pleasant surprise was that all my assignments were done including the home science assignment. The cloth was beautifully decorated with bright colours. I stared wide-eyed at all these wonders and my heart started pounding as I thought of how my teachers would be surprised that day.

As I went to school I thought of my late grandpa's words and how correct they had been. He had once said to me, "My dear grandson, don't you ever be discouraged when your friends die for they go to the other world, the underworld." And I thought I had seen a face like that of my grandfather the previous night.

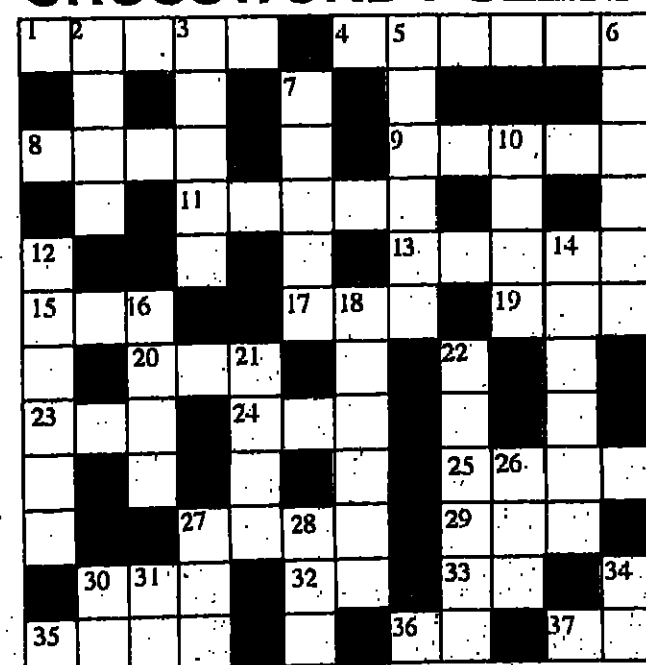
Across:-

1. Make sound of happiness.
4. Help.
6. A place in the Bible where Jesus turned water into wine.
9. Makes sort of a jump.
11. Loud sound.
13. Follow as to catch or overtake.
15. Not on.
17. Opposite of thin.
19. Do away with.
20. Snake-like fish.
23. General Certificate of Education (abbrev).
24. What a hen lays
25. Utilizes.
27. Puts together.
29. Respectful term used to address a man
30. Dip bread into tea or milk
32. Reference to neuter gender.
33. Not out.
35. Past tense required
36. Upon.
37. Leave

Down:

2. Not nearby
3. Country in West Africa whose capital city is Accra.
5. Choose.
6. Tried or examined.
7. Administrator in charge over a location.
10. At a distance
12. Lose memory over something.
14. Your parents' daughter.
16. Use the hands to perceive.
18. The eighth month of the year.
21. Go before.
22. Uncle's or aunt's daughter or son.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



26. Transgress against God.
27. Animal of the monkey family.
28. Cease to live.
30. South Africa (abbrev)
31. Old Testament (abbrev)
34. Negative reply.

Answers:
Across:
1. Glee
4. Aid
6. Canaan
9. Leap
11. Boom
13. Follow
15. Off
17. Thick
19. Do
20. Eel
23. GCE
24. Egg
25. Uses
27. Joins
29. Joins
30. Dip
32. Neuter
33. Out
35. Was
36. On
37. Leave
Down:
2. Not
3. Ghana
5. Choose
6. Examined
7. Admin
10. Distant
12. Forget
14. Daughter
16. Feel
18. Aug
21. Before
22. Niece